MASONIC CODE

OF

NORTH CAROLINA

1912

CONSTITUTIONS AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

CONTAINING

THE CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS, REGULATIONS,

CODE FOR MASONIC TRIALS, AND

OTHER MATTERS

FIFTH EDITION

PREPARED BY

JOHN C. DREWRY, JOHN T. ALDERMAN

AND A. B. ANDREWS, JR.

INTRODUCTION.

But little is known of any printed or published regulations for the government of Masonic bodies during the early years of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. At each succeeding meeting of the Grand Lodge laws, resolutions, and edicts were enacted and incorporated in the proceedings, and in this way only they were sent out for the information and government of the lodges. Frequently the copies of the proceedings were lost, and it was very rare that a complete file of the proceedings could be found. No other sources of information were at hand.

The *Ahiman Rezon and Masonic Ritual*, published at New Bern, N. C., in 1805, was perhaps the most generally accepted guide for the government of Masonic bodies during a number of years after its publication. Other manuals were used, but no complete compilation of the regulations of the Grand Lodge was arranged in convenient form for use in the lodges.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the year 1866 includes, as an appendix, the Constitution, By-Laws, Standing Resolutions, and a digest of the decisions of the Grand Masters up to that date. The proceedings for 1876 contained a similar appendix. Some time before this the Constitution and By-Laws had been published in pamphlet form; but none of these arrangements were satisfactory.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1873, Grand Master John Nichols made a number of most excellent recommendations. He suggested that "A small Hand-Book, containing

the Constitution, By-laws, and Edicts of the Grand Lodge, with a digest of the decisions of the Grand Masters now in force, rules for conducting Masonic trials, forms useful and necessary for the transaction of lodge business, with a copious index, would be invaluable to the officers and members of Subordinate Lodges."

The Grand Secretary, Donald W. Bain, was requested to prepare such a hand-book. With great care and labor he prepared the manuscript and presented it to the next meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1874. A committee was appointed to coöperate with the Grand Secretary and, after a full and thorough examination, to have the book printed if they should find it satisfactory. This was done, and the Code of 1875 was presented at the Grand Lodge. This Code remained the Masonic standard until 1892, when it was revised. It was again revised in 1897, and has been in constant service since that time.

As the years have gone by, Masonry has grown in numbers and in the scope of its influence. So many additions, amendments, edicts, and decisions have been made that the old Code is no longer a safe standard and guide for our Masonic government.

At the session of the Grand Lodge in 1911 the Grand Secretary recommended in his report, which was unanimously adopted, that a commission be created to thoroughly revise the Code. The Masonic Codes of nearly every State in the Union were secured. After a thorough study of these, as well as our own and the conditions which presented themselves, this compilation was prepared, carefully criticised, rewritten and presented to the Grand Lodge at the session

of 1912. The Grand Secretary was ordered to have it printed and to send copies to the various lodges of the State for examination and approval, the following resolution being unanimously adopted:

Resolved I. That the report of the Committee on Revisal of the Code, together with the several articles and sections of the Masonic Code as revised and offered by said committee, be printed under the direction of the Grand Secretary, and a copy of the same be sent to each Subordinate Lodge in North Carolina.

Resolved II. That action upon said report be deferred until the Annual Communication of 1913, and that the adoption of the Code be made a special order for Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock at said Annual Communication.

Brethren, our revision of the Code is before you. It is for the use of the Masonic Brotherhood of our Grand Jurisdiction. We want the best; we will be satisfied with nothing less. We desire that it shall be correct and serviceable in every particular. We adopted the present arrangement, believing that it will be found of greater service to the Craft.

JOHN C. DREWRY,
JOHN T. ALDERMAN,
A. B. ANDREWS, JR.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS.

By MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD,
Historian of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

In a discourse delivered before St. John's Lodge, now No. 3, in New Bern, on the Festival of St. John the Baptist, June 24, A. L. 5789, A. D. 1789, the celebrated historian and jurist, François Xavier Martin, said:

"Masons crossed the Atlantic with the first settlers of the British colonies in America; and, soon after, the Grand Master of England appointed Provincial Grand Masters and constituted regular lodges in the new world. The Carolinas, whose settlement is of a later date, had no Provincial Grand Master until 5736 [A. D. 1736], when the Earl of Loudoun appointed John Hammerton, Esq., to that dignity. From him a regular succession can be traced to Joseph Montfort, Esq., who was appointed by the Duke of Beaufort."

We quote this extract from *The Ahiman Rezon and Masonic Ritual*, published in New Bern, by John C. Sims and Edward G. Moss, by order of the joint Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee, A. L. 5805, A. D. 1805.

The above mentioned Provincial Grand Master Hammerton was a South Carolinian, and we have no record of any charters in North Carolina issued by him or his successors in South Carolina, among whom were James Græme, who assumed the office in 1737 and served until December 27, 1740; John Haughton, who served from December 27, 1740, until December 27, 1741, when Hammerton again became Grand Master (this time by election of the Grand Lodge of the Province of South Carolina), served in 1741-1742, and was succeeded by Benjamin Smith, an uncle of Governor Benjamin Smith, who was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina many years thereafter, from 1808 until 1811.

The oldest Subordinate Lodge now working in North Carolina is St. John's Lodge, now No. 1, of Wilmington, which

was chartered by the Grand Lodge of England in 1755, with the number 213, which was later changed several times. When Royal White Hart Lodge at Halifax (the second oldest lodge now in the State) first began work, November 1, 1764, it was "By Virtue of a Letter of Authority obtained from Cornelius Harnett, Grand Master of the Lodge in Wilmington." Whether Harnett then held Grand Lodge authority of any kind (as he afterwards did), or acted under a misapprehension as to his powers, we are unable to say. At any rate, Royal White Hart Lodge later secured a charter from the Grand Lodge of England, under date of August 21, 1767, with the number 403 given it, which number likewise underwent several changes later on. Though the early records of the lodge in Wilmington are lost, many original records of great value are still preserved in Royal White Hart Lodge, No. 2, at Halifax; St. John's Lodge, No. 3, at New Bern; and Unanimity Lodge, No. 7, at Edenton. The Colonial and Revolutionary records of Blandford Lodge (whose name has been changed to Johnston-Caswell) are also preserved, being owned by Johnston-Caswell Lodge, No. 10, at Warrenton.

As early as 1766 the records of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Boston show the existence in North Carolina of a lodge called "The First Lodge in Pitt County." Of this lodge Thomas Cooper was Worshipful Master, and he was later made Deputy Provincial Grand Master, as the following commission (copied from the records of the Grand Lodge at Boston) will show:

[SEAL.] HENRY PRICE, G. M.

To all and every, our Right Worshipful and Loving Brethren (Free and Accepted Masons), now residing or that may hereafter reside in the Province of North Carolina: We, Henry Price, Esqre., Grand Master of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons of all such places in North America where no other Grand Master is appointed, send Greeting:

Whereas our Right Worshipful and Loving Brother, Mr. Thomas Cooper of Pitt County, in the Province aforesaid, Merchant, obtain'd of the late Right Worshipful Jeremy Gridley, Esqre., Grand

Master of Masons in North America, our Most Worthy Predecessor, a Deputation to be Master of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Pitt County aforesaid, and whereas our said Brother Cooper did (since he obtain'd the said Deputation) represent to our said Predecessor that by reason of the great distance of some of the Brethren's abode from the place of their usual Assembling in Pitt County aforesaid, their Attendance on Lodges was very inconvenient and troublesome to those members, and the business of Masonry could not be carried on with that Regularity and Certainty that it otherwise would,

For the remedy of these inconveniences, Now, therefore, Know ye, That by Virtue of the Power and Authority committed to us by the Right Honourable and Right Worshipful Anthony, Lord Viscount Montague, Grand Master of Masons, Do hereby nominate, Appoint and Authorize our said Right Worshipful Brother, Thomas Cooper, to be our Deputy Grand Master within the Province of North Carolina aforesaid, and do empower him to congregate all the Brethren that at present reside (or may hereafter reside) in said Province, into one or more Lodges, as he may think fit, and in such place or places within the same as shall most redound to the general benefit of Masonry: He taking special care that Masters, Wardens, and all other proper Officers to a Lodge appertaining be duly chosen at their next Meeting preceding the Feasts of St. John the Baptist, or St. John the Evangelist, or both, as shall be most convenient, and so on annually. Also that no person be admitted into any Lodge within this Deputation at any time but regularly made Masons. And that all and every the regulations contained in the Printed Book of Constitutions (except so far as they have been altered by the Grand Lodge in London) be kept and observed, with such other instructions as may be transmitted by us or our Successors. That an Account in writing be annually sent to us, our Successors or our Deputys, of the Names of the Members of the Lodge or Lodges, and their place of abode, with the days and places of their meeting, with any other Things that may be for the Benefit of Masonry in those Parts; and that the Feasts of St. John the Baptist, or St. John the Evangelist, be kept yearly, and Dine together on those Days or as near them as may be. That for each Lodge constituted by him, he is to Remit to the Grand Secretary in this place three guineas and one half, two of which is for Registering them here. Lastly, a Charitable Fund must be established for the relief of Poor distress'd Brothers in those Parts, in such manner as is practiced elsewhere by Regular Lodges.

Given under our hand and the seal of Masonry at Boston, in New England, the thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini One Thousand,

Seven Hundred and Sixty-seven; and of Masonry, Five Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-seven. Witness the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens whose names are hereunto subscribed.

JOHN ROWE, D. G. M.
ARCHIBALD MCNEILL, S. G. W.
JOHN CUTLER, J. G. W.

By the Grand Master's Command:
ABR'M SAVAGE, G. Sec'ry.

So far as is now known, Deputy Provincial Grand Master Cooper never chartered any lodges by authority of the commission above set forth. A few years later, Joseph Montfort, the Worshipful Master of Royal White Hart Lodge at Halifax, received a commission vesting him with higher authority than that delegated to any other Provincial Grand Master in the Western Hemisphere. The original of this commission is still preserved by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina in the Masonic Temple at Raleigh, and it reads as follows:

[SEAL.] BEAUFORT, G. M.

To All and Every our Right Worshipful, Worshipful and Loving Brethren. We, Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, Marquis and Earl of Worcester, Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Grosmont, Baron Herbert, Lord of Ragland Chepstow and Gower, Baron Beaufort of Caldecot Castle, Grand Master of the most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, Greeting:

KNOW YE that we, of the great Trust and Confidence reposed in our Right Worshipful and well beloved Brother, JOSEPH MONTFORT, ESQUIRE, of Halifax, in the PROVINCE OF NORTH CAROLINA, in AMERICA, Do hereby Constitute and Appoint him, the said JOSEPH MONTFORT, PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER of and for AMERICA, with full power and Authority in due form to make Masons and Constitute and Regulate Lodges, as Occasion may Require. And also to Do and Execute all and every such other Acts and things appertaining to said Office as usually have been and ought to be done and executed by Other Provincial Grand Masters; he the said JOSEPH MONTFORT taking special care that all and every the Members of every Lodge he shall Constitute have been Regularly made Masons and that they do observe, perform, and keep all and every the Rules, Orders, and Regulations contained in the Book of Constitutions (Except such as have been or may be Repealed at any Quarterly Communication or other General Meeting), together also with all such other Rules, Orders, Regulations, and Instructions

as shall from time to time be transmitted by Us, or by the Honourable CHARLES DILLON, our Deputy, or by any of our Successors, Grand Masters or their Deputys for the time being. AND we hereby Will and Require you our said PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER to cause four Quarterly Communications to be held Yearly, one whereof to be upon or as near the feast Day of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST as conveniently may be, and that you promote on those and all other occasions whatever may be for the honour and Advantage of Masonry and the Benefit of the Grand Charity, and that you yearly send to us or our successors, Grand Masters, an Account in Writing of the proceedings therein and also of what Lodges you Constitute and when and where held, with a list of the members thereof, and copies of all such Rules, Orders, and Regulations as shall be made for the good Government of the same, with whatever else you shall do by Virtue of these Presents. And that you at the same time remit to the Treasurer of the Society for the time being at London, Three Pounds, Three Shillings sterling for every Lodge you shall constitute, for the use of the Grand Charity and other necessary purposes.

Given at London under our hand and seal of Masonry this 14th day of January, A. L. 5771, A. D. 1771.

By the Grand Master's Command:

CHAS. DILLON, D. G. M.

Witness:

JAS. HESELTINE, G. S.

On several occasions before the date of Montfort's commission, Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of England had appointed Provincial Grand Masters in America, with authority over such parts of the continent where no other Provincial Grand Master exercised jurisdiction. Montfort's commission, on the contrary, gave him full jurisdiction in America, with no limitation or restrictions whatsoever. The beautiful monument erected to his memory, at Halifax, in 1911, truly styles him "the first, the last, the only Grand Master of America."

The choice of Joseph Montfort as Provincial Grand Master was most fortunate. The old minute-books in the lodges at New Bern and at Edenton, as well as in his home town of Halifax, show that he paid frequent visits to them. What is more important still, he chartered a number of new lodges, as we shall show later on. He also appointed a full complement of Grand Lodge officers to aid him in carrying on the

work. James Milner was appointed Deputy Provincial Grand Master, but died soon thereafter, on the 9th day of December, 1772. He was a lawyer and held a high place in his profession. In accordance with his request, his body was buried beneath the old church in Halifax. More than a century and a quarter later, when this church (being built of wood) collapsed and the débris was cleared away, his tomb was brought to view in a splendid state of preservation, and may still be seen by those who are led to Halifax by an interest in the history of North Carolina. The successor of Milner, as Deputy Provincial Grand Master of America, was Cornelius Harnett, Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge, now No. 1, of Wilmington. Harnett was one of the most celebrated statesmen of his time, and finally fell a martyr to the cause of freedom. In addition to high offices held by him prior to the Revolution, he took a leading part in the deliberations of the patriots during that war, and was finally chosen President of the Council of the entire Province of North Carolina. Being captured by the British while seriously ill, he was placed in an uncovered stockade at Wilmington and there died in the Spring of 1781. The Provincial Grand Secretary of America under Provincial Grand Master Montfort was William Brimage, Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty for the Port of Roanoke, at Edenton, though his place of residence was in Bertie County during the greater part of his stay in North Carolina. When the War of the Revolution began, the Whigs elected him a member of the Provincial Congress, but he declined to serve, and espoused the cause of the King. After various vicissitudes, including imprisonment on the charge of raising a Tory insurrection, Judge Brimage left North Carolina and went to the island of Bermuda, where he resided for a while, going from thence to England. In that country he died, on the 16th of March, 1793. Through his daughters Judge Brimage has numerous descendants now living in North Carolina, Tennessee, and elsewhere, but none bearing his name, for he left one son who reached manhood, and that son died unmarried.

From the above it will be seen that, of all the Masonic officials who held Grand Lodge authority in North Carolina during the Colonial period, not one was living at the close of the Revolution. Hence there was no higher authority in the State than the Subordinate Lodges, several of which had managed to preserve an existence throughout the progress of hostilities, and several having been revived (after dormancy during the war) when peace had returned. It was, therefore, apparent to all that an independent Grand Lodge must be established in North Carolina. The first step taken with a view to organizing this Grand Lodge was through a circular-letter sent to the various lodges in the State by Union Lodge, in Fayetteville, then working under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and afterwards chartered (November 18, 1789) under the name of Phœnix Lodge, by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, upon agreement to surrender its Scotch dispensation.

The establishment of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, after the Revolution, is thus described by the historian, François Xavier Martin, in the *Ahiman Rezon*, heretofore quoted:

> The Great Architect of the Universe having permitted a dissolution of the political bands which united North Carolina to Great Britain, propriety seemed to point out that the lodges of this State should not remain longer under any allegiance to or dependence on the Grand Lodge or Grand Master of that Kingdom. In 5786 the Union Lodge, of Fayetteville, being advised thereto by a number of visiting brothers from the different parts of the State, proposed that a convention of all the regularly constituted lodges of North Carolina should be held at Fayetteville, on the 24th of June, 5787, to take under consideration the propriety of declaring by a solemn act the independence of the lodges of North Carolina, and to appoint a State Grand Master and other Grand officers. The great distance to and small intercourse between the different parts of this extensive State having prevented a sufficient number of delegates from attending, the convention adjourned to the town of Tarborough, on the 9th of December following, when the [Masonic] declaration of independence took place, and a form of government was adopted. The Most Worshipful Samuel Johnston having been appointed Grand Master, and the Right Worshipful Richard Caswell (then Governor of this State) Deputy Grand Master, the first Grand Lodge was held on the following day.

So far as is known, the lodges which existed in North Carolina prior to the War of the Revolution were as follows:

Solomon Lodge, near the present town of Wilmington, said to have been chartered by Viscount Weymouth, Grand Master of England in 1735 (see *History of Freemasonry and Concordant Orders*); but the North Carolina records show nothing concerning this lodge.

St. John's Lodge, in Wilmington, chartered in 1755 by the Grand Lodge of England, and still in existence, now being No. 1 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

Hanover Lodge, near Wilmington, is said to have been first chartered as an army lodge while the North Carolina troops were in the northern colonies during the French and Indian War. There is no documentary proof of the existence of this lodge.

Royal White Hart Lodge, in the town of Halifax, first began work on November 1, 1764, "by virtue of a letter of authority obtained from Cornelius Harnett, Grand Master of the lodge in Wilmington," to quote the language of the old manuscript records still preserved at Halifax. A new charter, under date of August 21, 1767, was issued to this lodge by Grand Master the Duke of Beaufort, and this charter is still preserved in the archives of Royal White Hart Lodge, which is now No. 2 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

The First Lodge in Pitt County, as it was called, was chartered by the Grand Lodge at Boston as early as 1766 (when we find mention of it on the records at Boston), but this lodge passed out of existence before the Revolution.

St. John's Lodge, in New Bern, has its original records, showing that it was chartered by Provincial Grand Master Montfort on January 10, 1772. This lodge is now No. 3 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

St. John's Lodge, in Kinston, was doubtless chartered by Provincial Grand Master Montfort, though its original records have been lost. It is now No. 4 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

Royal Edwin Lodge, in Windsor, was probably another lodge chartered by Provincial Grand Master Montfort, though its original records are lost. Immediately after the Revolution, No. 5 was assigned it, and this number has since been given to Charity Lodge, in the same town.

Royal William Lodge, in Hertford County, presumably chartered by Provincial Grand Master Montfort, surrendered its charter in November, 1799, and none of its records are known to exist.

Unanimity Lodge, in Edenton, has its original records, which show that it was chartered by Provincial Grand Master Montfort, the first meeting (under dispensation) having been held on November 8, 1775. It is now No. 7 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

Blandford or Blandford-Bute Lodge, in Bute County (which county was afterwards divided into Warren and Franklin counties), was a lodge of the Colonial period. It held its first meeting (probably by dispensation) on April 29, 1766, and was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Virginia on December 23d in that year. At a meeting on December 12, 1788, it accepted a new charter (under the name of Johnston-Caswell Lodge) from the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

Dornoch Lodge, in Warren County (formerly Bute), sent delegates to the convention which organized the Grand Lodge of North Carolina after the Revolution. The convention held that this lodge was not legally constituted, though its delegates (being lawfully made Masons) should be given seats on the floor.

As has already been stated, the convention which was to have been held at Fayetteville in June, 1787, did not take place; and the convention which organized the Grand Lodge assembled at Tarboro in December of that year. John Mare, of Unanimity Lodge in Edenton, was president of the convention, and Benjamin Manchester, of St. John's Lodge in New Bern, was secretary. Officers of the new Grand

Lodge were elected on December 11th, as follows: Governor Samuel Johnston, Grand Master; Ex-Governor Richard Caswell, Deputy Grand Master; Richard Ellis, Senior Grand Warden; Michael Payne, Junior Grand Warden; Abner Neale, Grand Treasurer, and James Glasgow, Grand Secretary. The lodges and their representatives at this first session of the Grand Lodge were as follows:

UNANIMITY LODGE, of Edenton: John Mare and Stephen Cabarrus.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 2, of New Bern: Benjamin Manchester and Abner Neale.

ROYAL EDWIN LODGE, No. 4, of Windsor: John Johnston, Andrew Oliver, and Silas William Arnett.

ROYAL WHITE HART LODGE, No. 403[1], of Halifax: William Muir, Samuel McDougall, and John Geddy.

ROYAL WILLIAM LODGE, No. 8, of Winton: Hardy Murfree, Patrick Garvey, and William Person Little.

UNION LODGE (afterwards PHŒNIX LODGE), of Fayetteville: James Porterfield.

BLANDFORD or BLANDFORD-BUTE LODGE, of Warren (formerly Bute) County: Edward Jones and William Johnson.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 3, of Kinston: Richard Caswell, James Glasgow, and William Randall.

From Dornoch Lodge, No. 5, in Warren County, were also representatives (John Macon and Henry Hill), but, as already mentioned, it was adjudged that this lodge was not legally constituted, though its representatives were lawfully made Masons and as such invited to seats in the meeting. In the earliest written records of the Grand Lodge, Old Cone Lodge, in Salisbury, is also recorded as present at this meeting, in December, 1787, with John Armstrong as its delegate; but this must have been an erroneous entry, for it was nearly

[1]This is English number, the others being North Carolina numbers.

a year later when Old Cone Lodge received its authority by the following action of the Grand Lodge, November 20, 1788:

"Brother John Armstrong presented a petition from sundry brethren in and near Salisbury, praying a warrant to hold a lodge at that place by the name of 'Old Cone,' which was granted, and the Worshipful Brothers James Craig appointed Master; Alexander Dobbins, Senior Warden; and John Armstrong, Junior Warden."

In 1791, when there were eighteen lodges on the rolls of the Grand Lodge, the much disputed question of seniority and precedence was settled in the following order:

No. 1, ST. JOHN'S LODGE, of Wilmington.

No. 2, ROYAL WHITE HART LODGE, of Halifax.

No. 3, ST. JOHN'S LODGE, New Bern.

No. 4, ST. JOHN'S LODGE, or KINSTON LODGE, of Kinston.

No. 5, ROYAL EDWIN LODGE, now CHARITY LODGE, of Windsor.

No. 6, ROYAL WILLIAM LODGE, of Winton.

No. 7, UNANIMITY LODGE, of Edenton.

No. 8, PHŒNIX LODGE, formerly UNION LODGE, of Fayetteville.

No. 9, OLD CONE LODGE, of Salisbury.

No. 10, JOHNSTON-CASWELL LODGE, formerly BLANDFORD-BUTE LODGE, of Warrenton.

No. 11, CASWELL BROTHERHOOD LODGE, of Caswell County.

No. 12, INDEPENDENCE LODGE, of Chatham County.

No. 13, ST. JOHN'S LODGE, of Duplin County.

No. 14, RUTHERFORD FELLOWSHIP LODGE, of Rutherford County.

No. 15, WASHINGTON LODGE, of Beaufort County.

No. 16, ST. TAMMANY LODGE, of Martin County.

No. 17, AMERICAN GEORGE LODGE, of Hertford County.

No. 18, KING SOLOMON LODGE, of Jones County.

In November, 1797, the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was legally incorporated by chapter 10 of the Laws of 1797, of which the following is a copy:

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND IT IS HEREBY ENACTED BY AUTHORITY OF THE SAME, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, Wardens and members, who are at present, or in the future may be, of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, be and they are hereby constituted and declared to be a body corporate under the name and title of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and by such name they shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and they may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, acquire and transfer property, and pass all such by-laws and regulations as shall not be inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

When North Carolina ceded its vast domain west of the mountains to the United States for the purpose of erecting the State of Tennessee, and when Masonic lodges had begun to spring up in that locality, the two States were under one Masonic jurisdiction, known as the "Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee." This state of affairs continued for some years. On December 2, 1811, a convention of all the lodges in the State of Tennessee met at Knoxville, and drew up a petition (filled with fraternal expressions of brotherly love) asking that the establishment of a separate Grand Lodge in Tennessee be authorized. At the next session of the Grand Lodge this petition was granted, and the Grand Master was authorized and directed to take such action as was necessary to carry out the wishes of our brethren west of the mountains. On September 30, 1813, the charter to the new Grand Lodge (the only document chartering a Grand Lodge which has ever been issued in America) was sent to Tennessee. It read as follows:

Sit Lux et Lux Fuit

To all and every of our Right Worshipful, Worshipful, and well-beloved Brethren, Greeting:

Know Ye, That the Most Worshipful Robert Williams, Esq., General, etc., Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee of Ancient York Masons, has ordained and directed as follows, viz.:

I, ROBERT WILLIAMS, Grand Master of Masons, by the powers and authorities vested in me as such by the Ancient Landmarks of our Order, and by and with the advice and consent of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee for this purpose had and obtained, Do hereby Declare and Ordain that the following Lodges within the State of Tennessee, viz.: Tennessee Lodge, No. 41, in the town of Knoxville; Greenville Lodge, No. 43, in the town of Greenville; Newport Lodge, No. 50, in the town of Newport; Overton Lodge, No. 51, in the town of Rogersville; King Solomon Lodge, No. 52, in the town of Gallatin; Hiram Lodge, No. 55, in the town of Franklin; Cumberland Lodge, No. 60, in the town of Nashville; Western Star Lodge, No. 61, in Port Royal, Be and they are hereby authorized and empowered either by themselves or by their Representatives, chosen for that purpose, to constitute a Grand Lodge for the State of Tennessee. And I do, as Grand Master of Masons, by and with the advice and consent of our Grand Lodge aforesaid, renounce and release unto the said Lodges all jurisdiction over them; and I do hereby transfer and make over to the said Lodges all the powers and authorities which our Grand Lodge had, by ancient usage, a right to exercise over them or either of them, upon the following terms and conditions, to wit: That the said Lodges, or a majority of them, shall within twelve months after the reception of this authority by them, either by themselves or by Representatives duly appointed by them for that purpose, meet in Convention, and then and there make such rules, regulations or laws for the government of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee as they may think proper; that the said Grand Lodge, when thus constituted shall once in each and every year elect a brother of our Order as Grand Master of said Grand Lodge; that they also shall elect a Grand Senior Warden, Grand Junior Warden, Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer; that the Grand Master so elected and installed, under his own sign manual shall appoint a Deputy Grand Master, Grand Senior Deacon, Grand Junior Deacon, Grand Chaplain, Grand Pursuivant, Grand Marshal, Grand Sword Bearer, and one or more Grand Tylers, also such number of Stewards and other inferior officers as he may from time to time think proper to make.

It is further Ordered and Ordained that the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, thus constituted, shall be vested with all powers and authorities which any other Grand Lodge, known among our Craft, has a right to use and exercise; and that they may make and constitute new Lodges at their discretion within their jurisdiction, and the Charters of each and every Lodge, as well those by them to be made as those recited in this instrument, to arrest and dissolve upon such terms as the said Grand Lodge of Tennessee may think proper to prescribe.

And it is further Ordered and Ordained that the said Grand Lodge of Tennessee take special care that the Ancient Landmarks of our most ancient and honourable Institution shall be in every instance whatever solemnly kept and preserved.

In testimony whereof I do hereunto set my hand and cause the Great Seal of Masonry to be affixed, at Raleigh, this 30th day of September, A. L. 5813, A. D. 1813.

[SEAL.] ROBT. WILLIAMS.

Test:

A. LUCAS,
Grand Secretary.

The first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee was the Honorable Thomas Claiborne, later a representative from Tennessee in the fifteenth Congress of the United States at the session of 1817-1819. The other Grand Lodge officers were: George Wilson, Deputy Grand Master; John Hall, Grand Senior Warden; Abraham K. Shaifer, Grand Junior Warden; Edward Scott, Grand Secretary; Thomas McCorry, Grand Treasurer; Reverend Stephen Brooks, Grand Chaplain; and John Bright, Grand Tyler. As Grand Deacons were not immediately appointed, Brothers McCorry and Scott filled those places on the first opening of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. The new Grand Lodge began work on the Feast of St. John the Evangelist, December 27, 1813.

In the early part of the nineteenth century the Grand Lodge began to consider the desirability of erecting a building wherein to hold its meetings. On the Feast of St. John the Baptist, June 24, 1813, the corner-stone of a wooden building was laid, this building being on the corner of Dawson and Morgan streets in the city of Raleigh. A few years

after the War Between the States efforts were made to raise funds for the erection of a Temple on the corner of Fayetteville and Davie streets, opposite the present Municipal Building, but these efforts were unsuccessful, and the Grand Lodge remained in its old quarters until about the year 1880, after which it met in the local hall of the lodges in Raleigh, and continued to do so until the completion of the present magnificent Masonic Temple on the corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets. The corner-stone of this Temple was laid on the 16th of October, 1907, and the first meeting of the Grand Lodge was held therein on January 12, 1908.

Shortly before the War Between the States, the Grand Lodge endeavored to establish an institution of learning (principally for the benefit of the children of Masons) at Oxford, the said institution to be called St. John's College. This venture being a failure, the buildings were converted into an orphanage, which was opened in 1873. This institution does not limit its benefits to the children of Masons, a large majority of its pupils being the children of men who were not members of the Order. During the present year (1912) a Masonic and Eastern Star Home is in process of erection near Greensboro, and will house those brethren who are in need of assistance, as well as their female relatives.

It is not within the scope of this brief summary to give a detailed history of the Order down to the present time. The Grand Lodge is now great and prosperous, with more than twenty-five thousand members under its jurisdiction in North Carolina, and the many noble achievements of the Fraternity have dispelled much of the groundless prejudice which formerly existed against it among those who were ignorant of its true character.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

THE DECLARATION.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina acknowledges belief in God to be the great fundamental principle and landmark of Freemasonry, upon which our Fraternity is erected.

Without an avowal of such belief, no man shall be initiated in a lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; and if a Freemason shall renounce or forsake his belief in God, or if he do not continue to entertain such belief, he shall not remain a member of any lodge.

CONCERNING GOD AND RELIGION.

A Mason is obliged, by his tenure, to obey the moral law, and if he rightly understands the art, he will never be a stupid atheist, nor an irreligious libertine, but though in ancient times Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, yet it is now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves; that is, to be good men and true, or men of honor and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished, whereby Masonry becomes the center of union and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons that must have remained at a perpetual distance.

OF THE CIVIL MAGISTRATE, SUPREME AND SUBORDINATE.

A Mason is a peaceable subject to the civil powers, wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the peace and welfare of the Nation, nor to behave himself undutifully to inferior magistrates; for, as Masonry hath been always injured by war, bloodshed, and confusion, so ancient kings and princes have been much disposed to encourage the craftmen because of their peacefulness and loyalty whereby they practically answered the cavils of their adversaries and promoted the honor of the Fraternity, who ever flourished in times of peace.

NAME, JURISDICTION, POWERS.

SECTION 1. THE NAME. The name of this Grand Lodge is The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

SEC. 2. JURISDICTION. Its jurisdiction embraces the entire State of North Carolina.

SEC. 3. AUTHORITY, WARRANTS OF CONSTITUTION. This Grand Lodge is the only legitimate authority under which Masonic lodges can lawfully be congregated within its jurisdiction, and then only by virtue of a dispensation or a charter granted by it. The sovereignty of this Grand Lodge touching all Masonic matters within but not outside its territorial boundary is full and complete; and any of its subordinate lodges have the right to receive the petition of any profane or nonaffiliate who is a resident of its respective jurisdiction and possesses the physical, mental, moral, and residential qualifications that may be required by the constitution and regulations of this Grand Lodge. This Grand Lodge concedes the same right and power to all other Grand Lodges.

SEC. 4. POWERS. The Grand Lodge may enact and repeal laws and regulations for the government of the Craft in North Carolina. It has the inherent power to investigate and determine all Masonic matters within its jurisdiction relative to the Craft in general, or to particular lodges, or to

individuals, either directly or by delegated authority—always subject to this Constitution and regulations made thereunder, and carefully regarding the old landmarks.

GRAND LODGE—OF WHOM COMPOSED.

SEC. 5. GRAND OFFICERS. The Grand Lodge is composed of officers as follows:

ELECTIVE OFFICERS.

The Grand Master	Titled	Most Worshipful
The Deputy Grand Master	Titled	Right Worshipful
The Senior Grand Warden	Titled	Right Worshipful
The Junior Grand Warden	Titled	Right Worshipful
The Grand Treasurer	Titled	Right Worshipful
The Grand Secretary	Titled	Right Worshipful

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

The Grand Chaplain	Titled	Reverend
The Grand Lecturer	Titled	Worshipful
The Senior Grand Deacon	Titled	Worshipful
The Junior Grand Deacon	Titled	Worshipful
The Grand Marshal	Titled	Worshipful
The Grand Sword Bearer	Titled	Worshipful
The Grand Pursuivant	Titled	Worshipful
Two Grand Stewards	Titled	Worshipful
The Grand Tiler	Titled	Worshipful
The Grand Historian	Titled	Worshipful
Auditor	Titled	Worshipful
Grand Librarian	Titled	Worshipful

A District Deputy Grand Master for each district.

SEC. 6. MEMBERS. The members of the Grand Lodge are as follows:

The Master and Wardens are *ex officio* the representatives of their lodge in the Grand Lodge. In case of the inability of any or all of the officers to attend the session of the Grand Lodge, the lodge may elect a representative or representa-

tives; but in case the lodge does not elect a representative or representatives, the Master or Wardens failing to attend may appoint their proxies. Such representative or proxy shall be a member in good standing of some lodge under this jurisdiction, and shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as his principal.

No Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, or Grand Warden shall, during his continuance in office, be a representative of a Subordinate Lodge.

The Custodians, Assistant Grand Lecturers, District Deputy Grand Masters of the several Masonic Districts are also members of the Grand Lodge, and as such entitled to vote in the Grand Lodge.

The Past Elective Officers of the Grand Lodge, so long as they are in good standing in their Subordinate Lodges in this State, are also members of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 7. REGISTER. Officers and all members and representatives of the Grand Lodge must register in the Grand Secretary's office, adjoining the Masonic Hall, and file with the Committee on Credentials their credentials, if any, and obtain their jewel, or badge, before taking their seats in the Grand Lodge.

FISCAL YEAR MEETINGS.

SEC. 8. FISCAL YEAR. The fiscal year for Grand Lodge accounts shall commence November 1st and close October 31st, annually, both days, inclusive.

SEC. 9. MEETINGS. The Grand Lodge of North Carolina shall hold its Annual Communication in Raleigh on the third Tuesday in January of each year, and the Grand Master may call special communications whenever he shall deem it advisable.

QUORUM; VOTES.

SEC. 10. QUORUM. The representatives of three Subordinate Lodges, with such Grand Officers and members as may be in attendance, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

A delegate shall not represent more than three lodges at the same time in this Grand Lodge, and a proxy shall not transfer his authority to another, unless the power to do so shall be expressly given by his principal.

Each lodge represented in the Grand Lodge, whether by officers, proxies, or special representatives, shall be entitled to three votes, and if two only represent a lodge, and they shall differ, each shall cast one and a half vote.

SEC. 11. VOTES—WHO MAY. Each Subordinate Lodge, through its representative or representatives, shall be entitled to three votes, and each member of the Grand Lodge who holds membership otherwise than by being a representative of a Subordinate Lodge shall be entitled to one vote. In case of a tie the Grand Master shall have the casting vote.

SEC. 12. MANNER OF VOTING. In the adoption of all amendments to the Constitution and in the election of officers and all other matters in the Grand Lodge (when demanded by twenty lodges) the votes shall be taken by a call of the several lodges.

WHO TO PRESIDE IN THE GRAND LODGE.

SEC. 13. The Grand Master shall, when present, indispensably fill the chair; in his absence, the Deputy Grand Master; in the absence of both, the Senior Grand Warden; in the absence of these, the Junior Grand Warden; and in case of the absence of all of these officers, the Junior Past Grand Master in the Lodge is to fill the chair, and if he be not present, then Masters of subordinate lodges, commencing with the oldest lodge. And that the Grand Lodge may always appear in due form, the presiding officer shall wear the jewel of the Grand Master, and all others the Jewels of the officers they respectively represent.

CONCERNING GRAND OFFICERS, ELECTIONS.

SEC. 14. QUALIFICATIONS. No person shall be eligible to an elective office in the Grand Lodge unless he is a member thereof.

SEC. 15. ELECTIONEERING. Electioneering in any way for a Grand Lodge office is prohibited. Any member found guilty of such offense shall be ineligible to an office in the Grand Lodge at that communication. The same rule shall apply in Subordinate Lodges.

SEC. 16. ELECTIONS, WHEN HELD. Elections for Grand Lodge officers shall commence at 8 o'clock P. M., on the second day of each Annual Communication, unless some other hour be fixed by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 17. BALLOTING AT ELECTIONS. The officers of the Grand Lodge shall be chosen at each Annual Communication. The elective officers are chosen by ballot at large (each voter writing the name of the brother he thinks best qualified). The Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master must receive two-thirds of the votes cast. The remaining elective officers, a majority vote.

The appointive officers are named by the Grand Master, and such appointment shall be entered upon the minutes of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 18. VACANCIES, HOW FILLED. In case any office shall become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Grand Master shall fill such vacancy by his nomination.

SEC. 19. INSTALLATIONS. The Grand officers shall be installed before entering upon the duties of their respective offices. The Grand Master shall install, or cause to be installed, the officers of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 20. GRAND OFFICERS MAY BE INSTALLED BY PROXY. In case of sickness or necessary absence, the Grand Master or any other Grand officer may be installed by proxy; but whoever represents them must be a member of the Grand Lodge.

ELECTIVE GRAND OFFICERS; POWERS AND DUTIES.

SEC. 21. ELECTIVE GRAND OFFICERS. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, and Junior Grand Warden, Grand Secretary, and Grand Treasurer shall be elected by a ballot at each Annual Communication.

SEC. 22. THE GRAND OFFICERS; POWERS AND PREROGATIVES. The powers and prerogatives of the Grand officers are such as are conferred by the provisions of this Constitution and laws enacted thereunder.

SEC. 23. THE GRAND MASTER PRESIDES IN ANY LODGE, HOLDS AND AUTHORIZES ELECTIONS. The Grand Master may preside in any lodge. If the lodge be deprived of its installed officers who could lawfully open it, the Grand Master, in person or by proxy, may congregate and open it, and hold an election therein to fill vacancies caused by death, permanent disability, refusal to act or removal from the lodge jurisdiction; but the members of such lodge shall have due notice of the time when such election shall be held. If any lodge shall fail to elect its officers at the time fixed in Section 84 the Grand Master may authorize such lodge to hold an election at a stated meeting.

SEC. 24. THE DUTIES OF THE GRAND MASTER ARE:

(1) To preside over the Grand Lodge, exercise general and special supervision over lodges in the jurisdiction, inspect their method and require a strict compliance with this Constitution and Rules and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

(2) To convene the Grand Lodge when there shall appear to him to be an emergent occasion therefor.

(3) To take command of the Grand officers and call upon them for advice and assistance on business relative to the Craft.

(4) To appoint the committees of the Grand Lodge not otherwise provided for.

(5) To decide questions of law and order, subject to review by the Grand Lodge. A copy of every decision made by the Grand Master during recess of the Grand Lodge shall, as soon as rendered, be sent by him to the Grand Secretary, who shall immediately transmit a copy thereof to the chairman of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

(6) To grant dispensations during recess of the Grand Lodge for the formation of new lodges, and, in person or by

proxy, set them regularly to work. Such dispensation shall expire with the closing of the next succeeding Annual Communication, unless continued by the Grand Lodge.

(7) To appoint brethren to fill vacancies in offices of the Grand Lodge.

(8) To vote at any stockholders' or members' meeting in which the Grand Lodge is interested and cast any vote to which it may be entitled in the absence of any special direction of the Grand Lodge.

(9) To arrest the dispensation or charter of any lodge, if he be convinced that the interest of Masonry requires it, citing the lodge to answer at the next succeeding Communication of the Grand Lodge.

(10) To designate some competent accountant to examine the accounts of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer and any institution, or corporation, or committee, or enterprise, in which the Grand Lodge may have a financial interest.

SEC. 25. THE DUTIES OF THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER. The Deputy Grand Master shall assist the Grand Master in the performance of his duty, and in his absence from the jurisdiction, or from the Grand Lodge while in session, or in case of his inability or refusal to serve, shall perform the duties of Grand Master.

SEC. 26. DUTIES OF THE GRAND WARDENS. In the absence of the Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Senior Warden shall act as Grand Master; in the absence of all three, the Grand Junior Warden shall act as Grand Master.

SEC. 27. WHEN OTHERS MAY PRESIDE. If the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and both Grand Wardens are absent, the powers and duties of the Grand Master shall devolve upon:

(1) Past Grand Masters, commencing with the Junior. If none such be present, then upon

(2) Masters of Subordinate Lodges, commencing with the oldest lodge.

SEC. 28. THE DUTIES OF THE GRAND TREASURER ARE:

(1) To receive all money of the Grand Lodge at the hands of the Grand Secretary, giving receipts therefor.

(2) To deposit at interest in some good, solvent bank or trust company, to be selected by him, such money as may from time to time come into his hands. Should more money accumulate than may be necessary to liquidate the debts of the Grand Lodge and pay the current expenses, the same shall be invested by him in such interest-bearing securities as may be approved by the Grand Master and the Finance Committee, which investment shall be reported to the Grand Lodge at its next session.

(3) To pay out money on warrants, countersigned by the Grand Secretary.

(4) To take receipts on a pay-roll (or otherwise) for money paid during the session of the Grand Lodge for mileage and per diem (if any there be) and for appropriations made by the Grand Lodge. He shall certify to said pay-roll, or a copy thereof, and promptly file one of them with the Grand Secretary, receiving in exchange therefor a regular warrant to cover the amount so paid.

(5) To account for all money and property received, paid, or transferred to him, and submit a full statement of his accounts, with books and vouchers, to the Grand Lodge on the first day of its Annual Communication, or when required, which shall be referred to the Finance Committee for examination and report.

(6) To give bond, with some reliable and satisfactory guaranty company as surety, in the penal sum of not less than $5,000, payable to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, which bond shall be conditioned to receive and pay over, or deliver, all money, books, papers, and other property intrusted to him as Grand Treasurer, or any part thereof, upon the requisition of the Grand Lodge or its authorized officers or agents, and in all respects faithfully to perform his duties as Grand Treasurer. He shall not enter upon his duties as Grand Treasurer until said bond is executed, approved by

the Grand Master, and filed with the Grand Secretary. If he fail to execute and file such bond within ten days next after his installation the Grand Master may appoint a Grand Treasurer who will do so.

The premium on said bond shall be paid by regular warrant out of the funds of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 29. THE DUTIES OF THE GRAND SECRETARY ARE:

(1) To receive all money due or paid to the Grand Lodge, and promptly pay the same to the Grand Treasurer.

(2) To attend personally, or by his assistant, at every Communication of the Grand Lodge, with his books and papers.

(3) To keep true minutes of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, proper to be written, cause the same to be printed in such manner as the Grand Lodge may direct, and preserve a copy of same in his office.

(4) To procure all books and stationery required for the use of the Grand Lodge.

(5) To examine the returns of the lodges, correct errors, if any, and make proper entries of the same to the debit or credit of the respective lodges.

(6) To send notice of indebtedness, at least once a year, to all lodges in arrears.

(7) To correspond with such lodges as may be deemed necessary or desirable, and with such others as the Grand Lodge or Grand Master may direct.

(8) To cause amendments to the Book of Constitutions to be printed in suitable slips and send a copy of the slips annually to each lodge and person entitled thereto.

(9) To keep a regular set of books which shall show the complete financial condition of the Grand Lodge, including accounts with Subordinate Lodges.

SEC. 30. ACCOUNTS EXAMINED. The books and financial affairs of the Grand Treasurer's office and of the Grand Secretary's office shall, prior to the meeting of each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, be examined by the

auditor designated by the Grand Master, who shall make report to the Grand Lodge at each Annual Communication.

SEC. 31. BOND. The Grand Secretary-elect shall execute a bond with some reliable guaranty company as surety in the penal sum of not less than $5,000, payable to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, conditioned that he will faithfully receive all money due the Grand Lodge, or which it may authorize him to receive, and pay the same to the Grand Treasurer, and at all times hand over the whole or any part of the books, papers or other property in his hands belonging to the Grand Lodge, upon the requisition of the Grand Lodge or its authorized agents, and faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

Such bond shall be filed with the Grand Master; the premium thereon shall be paid by warrant on the Grand Treasurer out of the funds of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 32. INSTALLATIONS. If the Grand Master approve the bond, he shall, in person or by proxy, install the Grand Secretary-elect. If for ten days after his installation he shall fail to qualify under the provisions of this Constitution, the Grand Master may declare the office vacant and appoint a Grand Secretary who will so qualify.

SEC. 33. TENURE. The term of office of the Grand Secretary shall begin on the 5th day following the Communication of the Grand Lodge at which he is elected.

APPOINTIVE GRAND OFFICERS.

SEC. 34. WHO APPOINTS. The Grand Master shall appoint the Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lecturer, Senior Grand Deacon, Junior Grand Deacon, Grand Marshal, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Pursuivant, two Grand Stewards, Grand Tiler, Grand Historian, Grand Librarian, and a District Deputy Grand Master for each Masonic District in the State. The Grand Secretary shall appoint the Assistant Grand Secretary, subject to the approval of the Grand Master.

DUTIES OF APPOINTIVE GRAND OFFICERS.

SEC. 35. GRAND CHAPLAIN. The Grand Chaplain shall lead the devotions on opening and closing the sessions of the Grand Lodge with prayer.

SEC. 36. GRAND LECTURER. The Grand Lecturer shall, with his assistants, exemplify the work of the Grand Lodge, when required by the Grand Master, at each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. He shall be commissioned by the Grand Master under seal of the Grand Lodge. He and his assistants shall visit the several lodges when required, lecture and instruct them in the work and see that they are properly regulated and conducted. They shall be suitably compensated in such manner as the Grand Lodge may provide. The Grand Lecturer must make an annual report of his work to the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 37. ASSISTANT GRAND SECRETARY. The Assistant Grand Secretary shall assist the Grand Secretary in the discharge of his duties, under his direction.

SEC. 38. GRAND DEACONS. The Grand Deacons shall assign seats to registered members on the floor of the Grand Lodge, aid in distributing and collecting ballots during elections, collect papers and resolutions from members in the Grand Lodge, and place the same in the hands of the Grand Secretary, assist in maintaining order, and perform such other duties as may be required of them.

SEC. 39. GRAND MARSHAL. The Grand Marshal shall assist the Grand Deacons, proclaim Grand officers elected, introduce visiting brethren of distinction, and conduct processions of the Grand Lodge. His place is at the left and in front of the Grand Master.

SEC. 40. GRAND SWORD BEARER. The Grand Sword Bearer shall carry the sword in processions of the Grand Lodge, assist the Grand Tiler on the outside when needed, and see that none but such as are entitled to do so shall pass into the Grand Lodge. His place is on the floor of the Grand Lodge in front of the Grand Master.

SEC. 41. GRAND PURSUIVANT. The Grand Pursuivant shall guard the entrance to the Lodge on the inside, when required to do so, and communicate with the Grand Tiler, and when required announce to the Senior Grand Warden applicants for admission, and to Grand Lodge the entrance of distinguished visiting brethren. He shall assist in maintaining order about the door, prevent those not entitled so to do from entering the Grand Lodge or passing inside thereof, and see that the brethren are seated. His place is at the right and in front of the Grand Master.

DUTIES OF GRAND STEWARDS, AUDITORS, ETC.

SEC. 42. THE GRAND STEWARDS. The Grand Stewards shall attend every call of the Grand Master and be present at every regular Grand Communication. They shall aid the Grand Tiler in having the Grand Lodge room properly prepared for the reception of the Grand Lodge, and shall assist the Grand Deacons in their duties.

SEC. 43. THE AUDITOR. One auditor designated by the Grand Master shall be an expert accountant, and it shall be his duty to examine the books of the Grand Treasurer, the Grand Secretary and the Treasurer of the Oxford Orphan Asylum and any institution, corporation, committee or enterprise in which the Grand Lodge may be financially interested, and report their conditions to the Grand Lodge at each Annual Communication.

SEC. 44. GRAND TILER. The Grand Tiler shall guard the entrance of the Grand Lodge on the outside and see that none enter but such as are duly qualified and properly clothed. He shall have charge of the hall, Great Lights, jewels, aprons, gavels, columns, and other paraphernalia; be responsible for their safe keeping during the session of the Grand Lodge, and when the Grand Lodge is closed, deposit them in a place provided therefor.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

SEC. 45. HOW APPOINTED — DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS. The Grand Master, with the consent of the

Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Wardens, shall divide the State into such parts or districts as in their judgment will best serve the interest of the Craft, and over which districts there shall be appointed a District Deputy Grand Master, who shall serve during the pleasure of the Grand Master. The Grand Master, with the consent of the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens, may increase or diminish the number of the districts as in their opinion may best serve the interest of Freemasonry.

SEC. 46. MUST BE SKILLED IN THE WORK AND A PAST MASTER. Every District Deputy Grand Master shall be well skilled in the standard work of the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, and in the customs and usages of the Craft; he shall be a Master or Past Master, and a member in good standing of some lodge in the district for which he is appointed, and shall receive a warrant of his appointment, signed by the Grand Master and attested by the Grand Secretary.

SEC. 47. EACH DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER SHALL HAVE POWER AND IT SHALL BE HIS DUTY:

(1) To visit officially every lodge in his district at least once during his term, if practicable; and all necessary expenses incurred by him, while in the discharge of his duty, shall be paid by the lodge so visited.

(2) To preside in each lodge upon the occasion of his official visit; to examine its books and records, and see if they are properly kept; to inform himself on the number of members, and the punctuality of their attendance; to ascertain the state and condition of the lodge in all respects; to point out any errors he may ascertain in their conduct and mode of working; and to instruct them in any particular wherein he shall find they may require or may desire information, and particularly to recommend attention to the moral and benevolent principles of Masonry, and caution in the admission of candidates, and to confer with them concerning nonaffiliated and dimitted Masons; and if he discover in his district any Masonic error or evil, to endeavor

to immediately correct the same by Masonic means, and if he judge it expedient, to especially report the same to the Grand Master.

(3) To take possession of the funds and property of any dormant or extinct lodge in his district and transfer the same to the Grand Secretary.

(4) To prepare on blanks, to be furnished by the Grand Secretary, a statement in tabular form of the condition of each lodge in his district for the year ending on the 31st day of October, and transmit such report to the Grand Secretary on or before the 15th day of December, to be by him laid before the Grand Lodge.

(5) To prepare a report for the year ending on the first day of November, on the general condition of Masonry in his district, and of his acts therein, with such particulars as he may deem necessary, including the names and numbers of the lodges in his district not visited by him, together with the reasons therefor, and transmit such report to the Grand Master on or before the 15th day of December.

(6) To perform such other services and executive duties as may be deputed or intrusted to him by the Grand Master or by the Grand Lodge.

COMMITTEES AND BOARDS.

SEC. 48. GENERAL. None but Master Masons in good standing in Subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction are eligible to serve on committees or boards or to hold any office in this Grand Lodge.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SEC. 49. APPOINTED. The Grand Master shall appoint one or more standing committees as follows, as soon as he may deem it advisable after the acceptance of the report of the Committee on Credentials:

A Committee on Appeals, a Committee on By-Laws, a Committee on Credentials, a Committee on Finance, a Committee on Jurisprudence, a Committee on Charters and Dispensations, a Committee on Necrology, a Committee on

Foreign Correspondence and Miscellaneous Subjects, a Committee on Orphan Asylum, a Committee on Masonic Temple, a Committee on Returns of Subordinate Lodges, a Committee on Unfinished Business of Previous Annual Communications, a Committee on Mileage.

SEC. 50. COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS. At every Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge the Committee on Credentials, appointed by the Grand Master at the previous session of the Grand Lodge, shall attend at the Grand Lodge hall at least ten hours before the time of assembling the Grand Lodge. They shall examine and pass upon the credentials of representatives and report the name, rank, and the number of the lodge each represents. They shall also cause the representative of each lodge to register in a book prepared for that purpose, and shall present each authorized representative with a badge or jewel, entitling him, or them, to a seat on the Grand Lodge floor.

SEC. 51. MEETINGS. Committees on appeals, by-laws, finance, jurisprudence, charters and dispensations, and Orphan Asylum, shall meet in the Grand Secretary's office at 3 o'clock P. M. on the day on which the Grand Lodge convenes in Annual Communications, to consider matters that may be referred to them. These, and all other committees, shall also meet on call of their respective chairmen.

SEC. 52. REPORTS. Reports of standing committees shall be made from day to day immediately after the Grand officers shall have reported, and at such other times as they may be called for by the Grand Master. All matters referred to any committee shall be reported on by it.

SEC. 53. APPEALS. The Committee on Appeals shall consider and report on all appeals from the decisions of lodges or Masters thereof, and on all questions in controversy between lodge and lodge.

SEC. 54. BY-LAWS. The Committee on By-Laws shall examine the by-laws of Subordinate Lodges and amendments thereto. Until the same shall be approved by this committee, no lodge by-law shall have any binding force.

Decisions of the By-Laws Committee shall be conclusive until reversed or modified by the Grand Lodge. Reports of the By-Laws Committee, with the names and numbers of the lodges whose by-laws it may have passed upon, shall be made to the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 55. FINANCE. The Committee on Finance shall examine and pass upon all questions of a monetary character. It shall also examine and report upon the accounts of the Grand Treasurer, the Grand Secretary, and upon such other matters as may be referred to it. No motion or resolution carrying an appropriation shall be passed by the Grand Lodge until after it has been duly passed upon by the Finance Committee.

SEC. 56. JURISPRUDENCE. The Committee on Jurisprudence shall consider and report upon questions of Masonic law and usage, except such as pertain to the by-laws of lodges. At the communication at which any constitutional amendment may be offered, the Jurisprudence Committee shall report whether, in its opinion, the same should or should not lie over for consideration.

SEC. 57. CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS. The Committee on Charters and Dispensations shall examine and report upon the books, work, and methods of lodges under dispensation, and make appropriate recommendations. It shall also consider and report upon the issue and reissue of charters.

SEC. 58. NECROLOGY. The Committee on Necrology shall make report on the death of distinguished Craftsmen and such appropriate notices of other deceased brethren as, in its opinion, ought to be made. Its reports shall be sent to the Grand Secretary on or before January 1st, to be presented to the Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication and printed in the Grand Lodge Proceedings.

SEC. 59. ORPHAN ASYLUM COMMITTEE. The Committee on Orphan Asylum shall examine the reports of the directors of the Orphans' Home and other charitable institutions under the direction and control of the Grand Lodge, keep

advised as to their management, and report to the Grand Lodge such facts and information as may be of interest to the Grand Lodge and conduce to the benefit of these institutions.

SEC. 60. MASONIC TEMPLE COMMITTEE, OF WHOM COMPOSED. So long as the Grand Lodge shall own a Masonic Temple, there shall be a committee known as the Masonic Temple Committee, which shall consist of fourteen members, the Grand Master being *ex officio* chairman of the committee. This committee shall be appointed by the Grand Master and be approved by the Grand Lodge at each Annual Communication.

SEC. 61. DUTIES AND POWERS. Said committee shall manage and control the Masonic Temple and all of its business, rentals, and affairs, and in the name of the Grand Lodge execute leases, make contracts, as to the said Temple or any part thereof—except that no change shall be made in the Grand Secretary's office, storerooms, or library rooms, without action of this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 62. BOOKS, ACCOUNTS, AND REPORTS. Said committee shall keep a regular set of books, and cause to be made and preserved true and complete records and financial accounts, and make report of all of its transactions and proceedings, including therein a full and accurate statement of receipts and expenditures in detail. Said report shall be for the fiscal year of said committee, which shall begin with the first day of January and close with the last day of December in each year, and shall be filed with the Grand Secretary not less than five days before each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and by him be turned over to the Finance Committee for examination and report to the Grand Lodge. The books of said committee shall always be open for the inspection of the Grand Master, Grand Lodge, and its Finance Committee.

SEC. 63. RETURNS OF SUBORDINATE LODGES. The Committee on Returns of Subordinate Lodges shall examine the returns of the various lodges sent in to the Grand Secre-

tary and see if the proper calculations were made and if the report is gotten up in neat and accurate form. It shall also see if the seal of the lodge is attached, if dues have been paid on all members as required by law of the Grand Lodge, and shall report same to the Grand Lodge with such recommendations as it may see fit to make. This committee may be divided into three divisions.

SEC. 64. ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS. The Committee on Unfinished Business shall examine the proceedings of the preceding session of the Grand Lodge and report if any unfinished business was left over at the previous session which needs attention and should be acted upon by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 65. ON MILEAGE. The Committee on Mileage shall meet at such time and place as may be agreed upon during each session of the Grand Lodge, and shall ascertain the amount due each representative attending the session of the Grand Lodge on account of mileage in accordance with the provisions of section 206 of the By-Laws. They shall report same to the Grand Treasurer, who shall make out warrants for said amounts. No mileage shall be due the representative of any lodge which fails to make its report and pay Grand Lodge dues in full on or before December 1st preceding the session of the Grand Lodge, in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge.

SALARIES AND COMPENSATIONS.

SEC. 66. GRAND MASTER. The Grand Master may appoint a Private Secretary and fix his compensation: *Provided*, it shall not exceed $500 per annum.

SEC. 67. EXPENSES OF THE GRAND MASTER. The necessary expenses of the Grand Master incurred in the discharge of the duties of his office shall be allowed by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 68. EXPENSES OF GRAND OFFICERS. The Grand Treasurer shall, at each Annual Communication, tender to the Grand officers of the preceding Masonic year their ex-

penses incurred in attending said Annual Communication.

SEC. 69. COMPENSATION FOR COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS. The members of the Credentials Committee, other than officers of the Grand Lodge, shall each be paid by the Grand Treasurer the sum of $5 per day for Tuesday and Wednesday during the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 70. PAYMENT OF MILEAGE. The present Grand officers, Past Grand Masters, and present District Deputies of the Grand Lodge, and one representative (ranking officer present) from each chartered lodge of this jurisdiction shall receive at each Annual Communication which he may attend a sum equal to 2½ cents per mile going to the Annual Communication and returning therefrom by the most direct route of travel; but no representative of a lodge shall be entitled to receive any mileage unless the returns of his lodge have been made and the dues thereof have been paid to the Grand Secretary on or before December 1st prior to the meeting of the Grand Lodge, nor shall he be entitled to receive more than one-fourth of the aggregate amount of Grand Lodge per capita tax paid by his lodge: *Provided, however*, the most direct route of travel (for computing mileage) is hereby defined to be the authorized traveled route between the location of his lodge and the place where the Grand Lodge is held, whether it be by rail or other public conveyance, or partly by rail and partly by other public conveyance, over which the representative may travel with reasonable dispatch to the place of holding the Annual Communication. No proxy or any officer of the chartered lodge shall receive any mileage unless the proxy is a member of some lodge within the same Masonic district as the lodge whose proxy he represents.

SEC. 71. COMPENSATION OF GRAND TREASURER. The compensation of the Grand Treasurer shall be $200 per annum.

SEC. 72. COMPENSATION OF GRAND SECRETARY. The Grand Secretary shall receive an annual salary of $1,200 as compensation for his services, in addition to which he shall be entitled to $1 for engrossing a dispensation or

charter and affixing the seal of the Grand Lodge to the same; 50 cents for every certificate or document requiring seal, and the fees prescribed in this Constitution for furnishing diplomas and other certificates under the seal of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 73. COMPENSATION OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, TEMPLE COMMITTEE. The Secretary and Treasurer of the Masonic Temple Committee shall be allowed $600 for clerical help in the performance of the various duties of his office.

SEC. 74. POSTAGE ALLOWED. Postage expenses incurred in his official duties shall also be allowed to the Grand Secretary in the settlement of his accounts.

SEC. 75. COMPENSATION OF ASSISTANT GRAND SECRETARY. The compensation of the Assistant Grand Secretary shall be $150 per annum.

SEC. 76. COMPENSATION OF AUDITOR. The compensation of the Auditor shall be $100 per annum.

SEC. 77. COMPENSATION OF GRAND TILER. The salary of the Grand Tiler shall be $50 for each Annual Communication, and $5 for each day and night, inclusive, of every Special Communication of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 78. COMPENSATION OF GRAND LIBRARIAN. The compensation of the Grand Librarian shall be $50 for each year.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

SEC. 79. COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence shall be allowed an annual salary of $150.

SUBORDINATE LODGES; POWERS.

SEC. 80. GENERAL. Subordinate Lodges have such powers, and only such powers, as are conferred upon them by the constitution, regulations, rules, edicts, and decisions of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 81. MAY ADOPT BY-LAWS. Each Subordinate Lodge is hereby authorized and empowered to adopt such by-laws,

rules, and regulations as it may deem proper for the government of its own affairs: *Provided*, that the same be not inconsistent with the constitution, regulations, edicts, rules, and decisions of the Grand Lodge.

LODGES; OF WHOM COMPOSED.

SEC. 82. OFFICERS AND MEMBERS. Each lodge shall consist of the following officers:

The Master, the Senior Warden, the Junior Warden, the Treasurer, the Secretary, the Senior Deacon, the Junior Deacon, the two Stewards, the Tiler, and as many other members as may be elected and initiated in it or affiliated with the lodge.

SEC. 83. TITLES. The title of the Master is "Worshipful"; that of the other officers and members is "Brother."

ELECTIONS; LODGE OFFICERS.

SEC. 84. ELECTIONS, WHEN HELD. Every Subordinate chartered Lodge shall elect its officers annually at the regular communication immediately preceding the 24th day of June, and the officers elected shall be installed on St. John the Baptist's day succeeding the election, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

SEC. 85. RULES FOR ELECTIONS. The election rules and usage of the Grand Lodge, so far as applicable, shall govern elections in Subordinate Lodges.

SEC. 86. QUALIFICATIONS. All lodge officers shall be Master Masons and all, except the Tiler, shall be members of the lodge of which they are officers. No brother shall be elected Master of a lodge unless he shall have previously been installed as Master, or as a Warden of a regularly constituted lodge, except when no such brother who is so qualified and consents to act as Master shall be found among the members, and except at the formation of a new lodge.

SEC. 87. ELECTIVE OFFICERS. The Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Treasurer, and Secretary shall

severally be elected by ballot; the remaining officers, in the absence of a by-law requiring their election, shall be appointed by the Master.

SEC. 88. INSTALLATION ESSENTIAL. No brother shall be entitled to exercise any of the rights, privileges, or powers of any office in the lodge until he shall have been duly elected or appointed and installed: *Provided, however*, that this section shall not apply to *pro tempore* officers. An officer-elect, or appointed, if absent, may be installed by proxy.

SEC. 89. INSTALLED OFFICERS CAN RESIGN. An installed officer can resign his office or the same may expire by limitation.

SEC. 90. TENURE. The several officers shall hold and discharge the duties of their respective offices until their successors are duly elected, or appointed, and installed.

DUTIES OF LODGE OFFICERS.

SEC. 91. THE DUTIES OF THE MASTER ARE:

(1) To preside and have general supervision over his lodge, and decide questions of law and order, subject to appeal as in section 176.

(2) To see that the by-laws and resolutions of his lodge are observed, and that the constitution, rules, regulations, and edicts of this Grand Lodge are duly obeyed.

(3) To see that annual returns are properly made to this Grand Lodge.

(4) To attain such proficiency in the work as to enable him to conduct the ceremonies of his lodge in a creditable manner.

(5) To call the meetings of his lodge as provided in section 104.

(6) To attend the communications of the Grand Lodge, or, if unable to attend, to see that his lodge is represented thereat.

SEC. 92. DUTIES OF THE WARDENS. The Wardens shall assist the Master in the discharge of his duties, and perform

such other duties as may be devolved upon them by the usages of the Craft, by-laws of the lodge, and laws of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 93. THE DUTIES OF THE TREASURER ARE:

(1) To receive all money of the lodge from the Secretary, give receipts therefor, and pay the same out by consent of the lodge on warrants of the Master, countersigned by the Secretary.

(2) To give bond, with good and sufficient surety, in such form and amount as may be determined by the lodge.

SEC. 94. THE DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY ARE:

(1) To keep correct minutes of the transactions of his lodge.

(2) To collect and receive all money of the lodge, keep true accounts thereof, and promptly pay the same to the Treasurer, taking receipts therefor.

(3) To have charge of the seal of the lodge, and affix the same to all papers and documents requiring it.

(4) To issue notices to attend the stated and called meetings of the lodge, under direction of the Master.

(5) To issue summons when directed by the lodge.

(6) To give notice to lodges. Where there are two or more lodges in the same city, notice of all petitions for initiation or membership shall be furnished to the other lodge, or lodges, in such city by the Secretary of the lodge petitioned, at least one week before the ballot thereon shall be taken. Notices of rejection, suspension, expulsion, and reinstatement shall also be promptly given by him to the other lodges of the same city.

(7) To make promptly the returns required by sections 145, 146, and 147, and remit to the Grand Secretary the amount of dues and other indebtedness owed by his lodge to the Grand Lodge.

After each election he shall immediately report to the Grand Secretary the names of the officers elected and appointed. Such report shall be made in July, whether there was or was not an election.

(8) To report all suspensions, expulsions and reinstatements by his lodge to the Grand Secretary.

(9) To transmit promptly to the Grand Secretary copies of all by-laws and amendments thereof adopted by his lodge.

(10) To submit his books and accounts to an examination whenever required to do so by his lodge or the Grand Lodge.

(11) To give bond, with good and sufficient surety, in such form and amount as may be determined by his lodge.

OF BROTHERS.

SEC. 95. DUTIES OF MASONS. It is the duty of every Freemason to obey the moral law, to be neither an atheist nor a skeptic, but to be a good man and true, to live in peace, practice charity, and be a member of some lodge.

SEC. 96. DUAL MEMBERSHIP. No brother shall be affiliated with more than one lodge at the same time.

LODGE JURISDICTION.

SEC. 97. GENERAL RULE. The jurisdiction of every lodge, except as in sections 98 and 99, shall extend half-way to the nearest lodge by a straight line measurement in any and every direction: *Provided*, the Grand Master, in his discretion, upon the investigation of the facts in each instance, is hereby authorized to declare concurrent jurisdiction in favor of any neighboring lodge, when the means of travel, either rail or schedule connections, make such neighboring lodge more accessible to any section or such other lodge's jurisdiction, and *Provided*, such concurrent jurisdiction so authorized shall not be nearer the lodge location encroached upon than one-fourth the distance between the two lodges when lines are laid through such point.

SEC. 98. IN CITIES. In cities having two or more lodges the jurisdiction shall be concurrent and extend as provided in section 97.

SEC. 99. NEAR STATE BOUNDARY. The jurisdiction of lodges near the borders of other States shall extend halfway to the nearest lodge in such other Grand Lodge jurisdic-

tion: *Provided*, there be an agreement to that effect between such neighboring Grand Lodge and this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 100. JURISDICTION WAIVED. Waiver of jurisdiction may be given by any lodge possessing jurisdiction over a candidate for degrees in favor of any other lodge. In such cases the lodge in whose favor the waiver shall be made may entertain the petition of such candidate as if he had resided within the jurisdiction thereof the required period of time.

SEC. 101. Subordinate Lodges have the recognized right to correspond with any other regular lodge in the world; make request for waiver of jurisdiction over a candidate, or that the symbolic degrees, or any of them, be conferred upon a candidate who has been elected to receive the same by the lodge making the request. When the said degrees shall have been conferred in accordance with such request the candidate becomes, or remains, a member of the lodge for which the work was done: *Provided, however*, that the legitimacy of subordinate lodges conducting such or any correspondence shall be personally known or avouched by reliable lists, or by the respective Grand Secretaries of the Grand Lodges under which said lodges are holden.

SEC. 102. INVADED JURISDICTION. A lodge that receives the petition and initiates a candidate from a jurisdiction not its own, in violation of provisions in sections 97, 98, 99, shall forfeit and pay the fees to the lodge which lawfully holds jurisdiction, and be subject to such additional penalty as may be inflicted by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 103. MOVING FROM JURISDICTION. Moving from the jurisdiction of a lodge does not forfeit the lodge membership.

LODGE MEETINGS.

SEC. 104. STATED MEETINGS. The stated meetings of the lodge shall be held at least monthly, at such place as may be specified in the charter or dispensation, or authorized by the Grand Lodge, or at such times as may be designated in its by-laws.

SEC. 105. BUSINESS. All lodge business shall be done in a lodge of Master Masons, except proficiency examinations and work of the first and second degrees, or the trial of Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts.

SEC. 106. GRAND LODGE PROCEEDINGS, OFFICIAL LETTERS. Grand Lodge Proceedings and all official communications from the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Secretary relating to the lodge, shall be read publicly in each lodge at its next stated meeting after their reception. In case the Proceedings cannot be read at a single meeting without protracting it necessarily, a portion thereof may be read and the reading continued at the subsequent meeting, and so on until it shall be completed.

SEC. 107. WORK ON SUNDAY. No meeting of a lodge shall be held on Sunday except on funeral occasions or to attend religious services.

SEC. 108. CALLED MEETINGS. The Master, or one lawfully acting in his place, may call a meeting of his lodge at pleasure; and, upon a written request of eight or more members of his lodge, shall call a meeting for the consideration of such matters as may be named in said request. Due notice of all called meetings shall be given to the members of the lodge, and no business shall be transacted at a called meeting except that specified in the notice: *Provided*, that a lodge may be open for instruction at any time.

SEC. 109. QUORUM, MASTER MASON'S LODGE. Seven Master Masons, members of said lodge, one of whom shall be authorized to open the lodge, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business that may lawfully come before a lodge of Master Masons.

SEC. 110. WHO PRESIDES. When the Master is absent, the Senior Warden shall perform his duties. When both the Master and Senior Warden are absent, the Junior Warden shall act as Master. At a stated or lawfully called meeting, if the Master and both Wardens are absent, the lodge may be opened by the Junior Past Master of the lodge

present, and business may be transacted as if the Master were present; but the powers of such Past Master shall not extend beyond that particular meeting.

CANDIDATES.

SEC. 111. RACE, SEX, AGE, AND CHARACTER. A candidate for initiation must be a free-born white man of the age of twenty-one years, or more, and of good report.

SEC. 112. PHYSICAL QUALIFICATION. (1) A candidate for initiation must possess no maim or deformity which will prevent him from being properly instructed in the art and mysteries of Freemasonry, and in his own person instruct others by exemplification. As to compliance with all of this the lodge is the sole judge. (2) Maim or deformity after initiation shall not prevent the brother from advancement. Such advancement is a recognition of the claims of a worthy and unfortunate brother.

SEC. 113. RESIDENCE. No petition for degrees shall be balloted on by any lodge unless the petitioner shall have been continuously a *bona fide* resident of its jurisdiction for at least twelve months, or obtain a waiver from the lodge having jurisdiction over him.

PETITIONS.

SEC. 114. FORMS. Petitions shall be made in accordance with the form prescribed by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 115. WRITTEN OR PRINTED. Petitions must be in writing (or printed) and signed by the petitioner, giving his occupation, date and place of birth, and the place where he has resided during the previous twelve months, and whether or not his petition has ever been presented to or rejected by a Masonic Lodge. If it has, then the name, number, and location of the lodge petitioned must be given. He must also express a belief in the existence of one ever living and true God.

SEC. 116. DIMIT ACCOMPANIES PETITION. A dimit, or its equivalent, must accompany a petition for affiliation, except

as in section 139, and be retained by the lodge petitioned, if the petitioner be elected to membership; and no lodge shall admit a brother to membership without a dimit or its equivalent. If rejected, the dimit shall be returned to him.

SEC. 117. PETITIONS, WHEN RECEIVED AND BALLOTED. A petition for initiation or for membership shall be recommended by two members of the lodge petitioned, and be referred to a committee of three other members for inquiry into the character and qualifications of the petitioner. Such petition can only be received at a stated meeting, and one lunar month must intervene between its reception and the balloting thereon. But no ballot shall be taken on a petition until a committee shall have made its report thereon.

SEC. 118. PETITION WITHDRAWN. No petition for initiation or membership, received by a lodge, can be withdrawn except by the unanimous consent of the lodge, nor shall any such petition be withdrawn after a committee on investigation shall have reported unfavorably thereon.

THE BALLOT; OBJECTION.

SEC. 119. FOR MEMBERSHIP. The ballot for membership shall be taken only in a Master Mason's Lodge, and then only at a stated meeting.

SEC. 120. FOR DEGREES. When a ballot is taken on a petition for the degrees, it is for the applicant to become a Master Mason. It is proper, however, if a member shall request it, to take another ballot on the application at any time previous to the conferring of either degree. Should a member of the lodge object to initiation or advancement, the member objecting shall not be required to assign his reasons therefor or prefer charges against the candidate.

SEC. 121. BALLOT SECRET. In all cases every ballot shall be strictly secret, whether favorable or unfavorable ballot was cast; and every brother shall be secured in his right to cast his ballot privately for or against a candidate, as between himself and his own conscience. If any one shall make known or reveal his own or another's vote in secret ballot, he shall be guilty of un-Masonic conduct.

SEC. 122. CONCERNING BALLOTS; TEST OR INQUIRY. No vote shall be taken nor any means be used to ascertain, directly or indirectly, the sense of the lodge in reference to any petition, as to whether it will probably be rejected or otherwise.

SEC. 123. UNANIMOUS. The ballot must be unanimous to elect a candidate for initiation, advancement, or membership.

SEC. 124. TWO UNFAVORABLE BALLOTS. If two unfavorable ballots appear against the candidate he shall be declared rejected; nor can his petition for initiation be balloted on in less than twelve months, nor for advancement or membership in less than three months after such rejection—and then only after one month's previous notice.

SEC. 125. ONE UNFAVORABLE BALLOT. In balloting on a petition, if only one negative appear, a second ballot shall immediately take place; if on the second ballot one negative again appear, the petitioner shall be declared rejected, and if for initiation, no ballot shall be taken for the same candidate in less than twelve months; or, if it were a ballot for advancement of a candidate, or for membership, no ballot shall again be taken for the same candidate in less than three months.

SEC. 126. EFFECT OF REJECTION. A petition for the degrees once rejected shall not again be acted upon within one year. A candidate whose petition for the degrees has been rejected cannot petition another lodge without the consent of the lodge by which his petition was rejected.

When a petitioner for the degrees has been rejected by one of the two or more lodges in a town, and after twelve months applies to one of the other lodges, and consent of the first lodge that rejected him is sought to entertain the petition, it requires a unanimous vote to grant such permission to the second lodge.

When a petitioner has been rejected either for advancement or membership, he cannot be balloted on for advancement or membership again in less than three months from the time of his rejection.

SEC. 127. MALICIOUS BALLOT. If a brother threaten that the lodge shall not increase in membership, or that no more candidates shall be elected, or by words of like purport threaten the growth or prosperity of the lodge, and candidates are in fact rejected thereafter, when he is present, he may be tried for un-Masonic conduct, because of the threat.

PROFICIENCY EXAMINATIONS.

SEC. 128. EXAMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES. Before a candidate can be advanced to a higher degree, he must be examined in open lodge as to his proficiency in the degree last taken, and such examination shall be so conducted that it can be heard by the brethren present. Two or more candidates for the same degree may be examined at the same time as a class.

SEC. 129. PROFICIENCY. Proficiency in any degree can be declared satisfactory only by the Master, but a reëxamination may be had at any time, at any stated meeting.

DEGREES.

SEC. 130. ORDER OF SUCCESSION. The Subordinate Lodges are authorized to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentices, Fellow Crafts, and Master Masons, in the order named.

SEC. 131. CONFERRED BY ANOTHER LODGE. On request of a lodge having jurisdiction, any lodge may confer the degrees, or either of them, on a candidate elected by the lodge making the request: *Provided*, either of said lodges, after due examination, shall have found the candidate proficient in the highest degree, if any, he had attained.

SEC. 132. FORFEITURE OF ELECTION FOR INITIATION. If a candidate shall have had due notice of his election, and of the time and place when and where he could receive the first degree, but shall fail for a period of six months thereafter to present himself to receive it, his election shall be void, unless the lodge shall declare the reason for such failure to be good and sufficient. In the latter case the time may be extended for six months; after that, he must again petition and be balloted for as in the first instance.

SEC. 133. TIME BETWEEN DEGREES. No candidate shall be advanced to a higher degree until he shall have attained suitable proficiency and stood an approved examination in open lodge.

SEC. 134. FEES FOR DEGREES. The amount chargeable by the Subordinate Lodges for the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason shall not be less than $15, and in no case shall the fees be remitted. It shall be discretionary with the lodges in this jurisdiction to establish any ratio of fees for the several degrees, and to apportion a sum to each (exclusive of Tiler's fees that may be allowed): *Provided*, the amounts so apportioned shall not be less than that prescribed in this section. All fees for conferring degrees must invariably be paid in advance, and the lodge shall in no case confer a degree unless the regular fee is paid.

DIMITS.

SEC. 135. DEFINED. To dimit is to withdraw from a lodge. A certificate of that fact shall be issued to the dimitted brother, but it shall not contain any recommendation. Certificates of dimit must be in accordance with the form prescribed by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 136. APPLICATION. An application for a dimit must be in writing and signed by the member desiring it.

SEC. 137. CANNOT BE REFUSED. Dimits cannot be refused by a lodge to a member whose indebtedness is fully paid, if there be no charge pending against him.

SEC. 138. DUPLICATE DIMIT. A duplicate certificate of dimit cannot be issued; but if the original be lost, a statement of the fact of a dimit having been granted, and when, and of the alleged loss may be certified by the Secretary on order of the lodge granting it; or by the Grand Secretary, if the lodge be defunct.

SEC. 139. DIMITS FOR CONTINUOUS MEMBERSHIP. If a brother wishes to change his membership and be continuously affiliated, he may file his petition with a lodge having jurisdiction, and with it a receipt under the seal from the

Secretary of the lodge of which he is a member, showing that his dues have been paid for three months in advance; also, a written application to his lodge for a dimit. If elected to membership in the lodge petitioned, the Secretary thereof shall immediately forward said application for dimit to the brother's lodge, and when the dimit is received shall file it with the petition and enter the brother's name as a member of the lodge petitioned as of even date with the certificate of dimit. If the petitioner be rejected, the aforesaid receipt of dues and application for dimit shall be returned to him.

LODGE DUES.

SEC. 140. DUES, TO FIX AND COLLECT. Each lodge shall fix and collect such annual dues from its members as may be necessary to enable it to maintain itself and discharge all of its duties and obligations.

GRAND LODGE DUES; ASSESSMENTS.

SEC. 141. DUES AND ASSESSMENTS TO GRAND LODGE. Every lodge shall annually pay to the Grand Secretary as dues to the Grand Lodge the sum of 90 cents for every one who may be a member of the lodge at low twelve, October 31st, and at the same time it shall also pay such other assessments as may be ordered by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 142. WHEN PAYABLE. Each lodge shall pay to the Grand Secretary its indebtedness to the Grand Lodge as soon as practicable during the month of November of each year.

SEC. 143. PENALTY FOR DELINQUENCY. If any lodge shall fail to comply with any provisions of sections 141, 144, or 145, its representative or representatives shall not be entitled to mileage attending the Grand Lodge as provided in section 210.

SEC. 144. QUIETUS TO LODGES. No lodge shall be discharged from any demand against it until the receipt in full of the Grand Secretary shall have been obtained therefor, or the amount be remitted by the Grand Lodge.

ANNUAL RETURNS.

SEC. 145. NO REPRESENTATION, WHEN. Every lodge shall make returns every year to the Grand Lodge, on the blank forms and according to instructions furnished by the Grand Secretary. Unless such returns be so made, a receipt in full shall not be given to the delinquent lodge or its representative, nor shall such representative take his seat as such in the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 146. WHAT THE RETURNS SHALL CONTAIN. The Secretary of every constituted lodge under this jurisdiction shall make annual returns to the Grand Lodge, on a form to be furnished by the Grand Secretary, containing the following items: Officers; members; resident Masons not members; Entered Apprentices; Fellow Crafts; those initiated, passed, raised, or admitted to membership; members who have died, withdrawn, and those who have been rejected, suspended, expelled or reinstated. The location (county and town or place) of the lodge, and the time of holding its regular communications shall be stated. The returns shall give full names and dates in alphabetical order in all cases except as to those rejected (which are not to be published), with a summary in figures, and shall be certified by the Secretary, attested by the seal of the lodge. They shall embrace the workings and statistics of the lodge for the year ending on the 31st day of October, corresponding with the fiscal year of the Grand Lodge, and shall be transmitted to the Grand Secretary on or before the first day of December. A lodge shall not be entitled to representation in the Grand Lodge until the returns are filed with and all dues owing by the lodge are fully paid to the Grand Secretary.

The Secretary of each lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction shall furnish for publication in the *Orphans' Friend* the names of the Orphan Asylum committee, and, when an election of officers is held, send the names of the newly elected Master and Secretary, with their postoffice address, to the Grand Secretary.

SEC. 147. DUPLICATES IN INK. Returns shall be made in duplicate and with ink. After examination and correction, one copy thereof shall be retained and preserved by the lodge Secretary, and the other shall be forwarded to the Grand Secretary not later than December 1st. If any lodge shall fail to make returns as required, it shall be cited to show cause why its charter shall not be arrested.

SEC. 148. ACCURATE AND LEGIBLE. Returns made as hereinbefore required, if reasonably accurate and legible, shall be printed with the annual proceedings under direction of the Grand Secretary, as the Grand Lodge may order.

PENALTIES.

SEC. 149. MASONIC PENALTIES. The only penalties known to Masonry in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina are fine, forfeiture, reprimand, suspension, and expulsion.

SEC. 150. FINE AND FORFEITURE. Fine and forfeiture apply only to lodges, and can be imposed or remitted by the Grand Lodge only.

SEC. 151. REPRIMAND. Reprimand shall be inflicted in open lodge.

SEC. 152. SUSPENSIONS. Suspensions, except as in section 166, shall be for a definite period.

SEC. 153. EXPULSION. Expulsion terminates every vestige of Masonic rights and privileges.

SUSPENSIONS.

SEC. 154. FOR NONPAYMENT. Suspension for nonpayment of dues is a suspension from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and no brother shall be suspended for nonpayment of less than one year's dues.

SEC. 155. NOTICE BEFORE ACTION. No brother shall be suspended for nonpayment of dues until he shall have been notified by registered mail, or personal service, of the amount of his indebtedness, and of the time when the lodge will consider the question as to whether he ought or ought not to

be suspended for such nonpayment, which notice shall be given not less than thirty days next before the day fixed for such hearing. The facts as to when and how such notice was given shall be entered in the minutes of the meeting when action in the case is taken.

SEC. 156. UNKNOWN ADDRESS. When a brother's address is unknown, and after every reasonable means to discover it shall have been exhausted, notice shall be given by registered letter sent to him at his last known address, in which case the steps taken shall be reported in open lodge, noted of record and read at three successive stated meetings, after which the lodge may proceed as if notice had been received by the accused and he had failed to answer.

SEC. 157. FAILING TO PAY AFTER NOTICE. If the delinquent fail to pay dues in conformity with the notice, or to give a satisfactory reason for his delinquency, the lodge may, by ballot, excuse or suspend him.

SEC. 158. NOTICE OF SUSPENSION, ETC. Whenever a member of a lodge shall have been suspended, expelled, or reinstated, the Secretary of the lodge shall promptly report his name to the Grand Secretary, giving the name of the brother and the date on which the action was taken. In cases of suspension or expulsion the cause therefor shall also be stated. In notifying the Grand Secretary, a fee of $1 must be sent for each suspension or expulsion, to cover the expense for registration and publication.

TRIALS.

SEC. 159. NO PENALTY WITHOUT TRIAL; CODE GOVERNS. The Code shall govern in all Masonic trials, and its forms and directions shall be carefully observed.

SEC. 160. CHARGES, HOW MADE; ACCUSED TO BE SERVED WITH COPY. The accusation must be made in writing over the signature of a Master Mason, and handed to the Secretary to be read in open lodge, and spread upon the minutes, after which the accused shall be served with an attested copy of the charges and specifications, together with a

notice mailed to him by registered letter to his last known address, or delivered to him in person at that place by a Master Mason at least ten days before the trial.

SEC. 161. SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS FOR TRIAL. The lodge for investigating charges must be specially notified by letter and convened for that purpose, at which no visitors shall be admitted, except as counsel or witnesses, and if any of these be not Master Masons, the lodge must be called off during their presence. After the usual preliminary preparation for conducting the examination, if the accused be not a Master Mason, the Master's lodge must be dispensed with, and a lodge opened on the highest degree to which he has attained. The findings and penalty shall be determined separately and by ballot.

SEC. 162. COUNSEL; EVIDENCE, HOW TAKEN. The accused may have the benefit of counsel, and the witnesses shall testify on their honor. Hearsay evidence must be excluded. If testimony be taken out of the lodge, the accused, when practicable, shall be duly notified of the time and place where it will be taken, that he may have an opportunity of being present. When the accused employs counsel, the accuser may, with the consent of the lodge, employ counsel to prosecute.

SEC. 163. EXAMINATION, HOW CONDUCTED. No irrelevant questions or testimony shall be allowed in the examination of witnesses. The Master may conduct the examination on behalf of the lodge, or it may appoint a committee for that purpose, and the questions to, as well as the answers by, the witnesses must be carefully noted down, read, and, if necessary, amended in their presence, and then spread upon the minutes. The accused may be allowed to make a statement in relation to his case, and the lodge may receive it as it thinks proper.

SEC. 164. ARGUMENT OF DEFENSE. When the examination is closed, the accused shall be heard in defense, either in person or through counsel, after which all who are not

members of the lodge shall retire, and, if during the examination it shall have been called off, the lodge must then be called on.

SEC. 165. CONVICTION AND PUNISHMENT, HOW DETERMINED. The question, guilty or not guilty, shall be put to the lodge upon each separate charge and specification, which a majority of the members present shall determine by ballot; and if the accused be found guilty of any one or more of the charges or specifications, then the penalty shall be determined in like manner, taking the question upon the highest penalty (expulsion), first—a vote of two-thirds of the members present being necessary to expel, and a majority to suspend. The charges or specifications upon which the accused may be found guilty, together with the sentence, must be spread upon the minutes.

SEC. 166. PROCEEDINGS REGULATING APPEALS. The accused shall have the right to appeal to the Grand Lodge from the decision of a Subordinate Lodge, he having given notice, within one month after trial, to the Subordinate Lodge of his intention to so appeal from its decision, and upon stating, in writing, the grounds of appeal, the Secretary of said lodge, if required, shall furnish him with a copy of all the proceedings in his case.

A Mason convicted in a Subordinate Lodge is entitled to no Masonic privileges during the pending of the appeal.

In no case from a general verdict of not guilty can an accuser, or any Master Mason, take an appeal to the Grand Lodge. Such a verdict ends the case, and the accused cannot afterward, in any manner, be placed on trial upon the same charge.

TRIAL OF A MASTER.

SEC. 167. ON PROBABLE GUILT; INVESTIGATION. If there be reasonable grounds for believing that the Master of a lodge has been guilty of un-Masonic conduct, the Grand Lodge, or the Grand Master, may suspend him from office and shall furnish him with a copy of the charges and specifications or complaint against him, and fix a time and place

for an investigation thereof by a commission of not less than three present or past masters who shall be appointed by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master. The first brother named on such commission shall be its chairman, and the last named shall act as its secretary.

SEC. 168. RECORD AND FINDING. Said commission shall keep a full, verified record of its procedings, append its findings, and shall recommend whether the suspension ought to be for a definite period or be made permanent, and send the record, evidence, and all documents relating to the investigation to the Grand Master.

SEC. 169. FINAL ACTION. The Grand Master shall examine the record and decide whether or not the suspension shall continue, and for what length of time. If exonerated, the accused shall be restored to office at once. The decision, together with the record in the case, shall be filed with the Grand Secretary, who shall send a copy of the finding, recommendation, and decision to the accused, and to his lodge. The accused, or any member of his lodge, may appeal to the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 170. WHEN LODGE MAY TRY. If the suspension from office shall be made permanent, charges may be preferred against such suspended brother, and his lodge may try him as in the case of any other member.

RESTORATIONS.

SEC. 171. AFTER SUSPENSION FOR NONPAYMENT. A brother suspended for nonpayment of dues shall not again be reinstated except upon regular application to the lodge and the payment of such sum as the lodge may require (not to exceed, however, the amount that he would then owe the lodge had he not been suspended), and he shall then stand in the same relation to said lodge as a brother dimitted from a sister lodge.

Each Subordinate Lodge shall fix the amount of arrearages necessary for suspension and the method by which such sus-

pension shall be carried into effect, but no member shall be suspended for nonpayment of less than one year's dues.

SEC. 172. BEFORE TERM EXPIRES. To restore one expelled, or one suspended, before the expiration of the time named in the sentence, shall require regular petition, reference to committee, action deferred for one month, report of committee and unanimous ballot by the lodge that sentenced him, if in existence. If, however, that lodge be defunct, the restoration can only be made by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 173. EXPIRATION OF TERM. Expiration of the term of suspension for a definite period shall operate as a restoration to membership at the termination of that period, without any action on the part of the lodge, except the notation of the fact in the minutes.

APPEALS.

SEC. 174. WHO MAY APPEAL. The accused, or any brother being a member of the same lodge, and declaring himself aggrieved by the decision of the lodge, may appeal to the Grand Lodge at the next Annual Communication thereof, and the Grand Lodge shall finally adjudicate the matter.

SEC. 175. HOW TO APPEAL. To secure the right of appeal, a notice in writing to the lodge shall be deemed sufficient. Upon such notice, the Secretary of the lodge shall, as soon as possible, prepare and deliver to the appellant a true and complete transcript against the accused, and of the whole record and proceedings of the trial, or as to the decision of the Master appealed from, certified under the seal of the lodge. For such transcript the Secretary shall be paid, by the appellant, at the rate of ten cents per one hundred words.

SEC. 176. APPEAL FROM DECISION OF MASTER. No appeal shall be allowed from the decision of the Master to the lodge, but any member of the lodge may appeal from the decision of the Master to the Grand Master, and from his decision to the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 177. APPEALS FILED, WHEN. No appeal shall be considered by the Grand Lodge unless the transcript mentioned in section 175 shall be sent to the Grand Secretary in time to reach his office on or before the Saturday preceding the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 178. RESTORED BY GRAND LODGE. If the Grand Lodge shall restore to good standing a Mason who has been suspended or expelled, he is not thereby restored to membership in his lodge, but only restored so far as it affects his standing with the Craft at large, and he may obtain certificate of that fact from the Grand Secretary, which certificate shall operate as a dimit.

SEC. 179. LODGE AGAINST LODGE; NOTICE. Should any lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge feel aggrieved at the action of another lodge under said jurisdiction, and determine to appeal, said lodge shall file a written complaint against said other lodge with the Grand Secretary not less than ninety days prior to the Annual Communication at which said complaint is to be considered, and the Grand Secretary shall, within five days after the filing thereof, mail a copy of said complaint to the lodge complained of, and summons it to file with him its answer to said complaint within thirty days after the date of said summons. Immediately after such answer shall be so filed, the Grand Secretary shall forward to the complainant a certified copy of the same, and give the date of the filing thereof. Each lodge shall give notice to the other lodge of the time and place of taking its evidence, and afford it an opportunity to cross-examine its witnesses, and shall appoint its own committee to take its evidence.

SEC. 180. TESTIMONY AND PROCEEDINGS FILED. All of the evidence and all proceedings taken shall be reduced to writing and be forwarded to the Grand Secretary in time to reach him on or before the Saturday preceding the Annual Communication at which the Grand Lodge may act thereon.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

SEC. 181. LAWS THAT GOVERN AND POWERS POSSESSED BY LODGES U. D. A lodge working under dispensation has not the power to affiliate members. It has not territorial or penal jurisdiction. It cannot try or discipline the Masons composing it, or those living nearer to it than to another lodge. It cannot enact by-laws. It has no powers except those specifically delegated by the Grand Master's dispensation under which it is established.

SEC. 182. HOW TO ESTABLISH A LODGE UNDER DISPENSATION. A lodge under dispensation may be established on the petition of not less than twelve Master Masons, residents of the jurisdiction of the proposed new lodge, who shall file with said petition their dimits, the consent of every lodge whose jurisdiction would be affected by the new lodge if established (except as in section 184), and the recommendation of the nearest lodge, which shall also state that the proposed Master and Wardens have been examined audibly in said lodge and found capable of doing the work of the symbolic degrees in a creditable manner.

SEC. 183. PROVISIONAL DIMITS. It shall be held as complying with the requirements touching dimits if, in lieu of the usual dimit certificate, there be a provisional dimit granted to an affiliated petitioner for the new lodge, who shall have paid his lodge dues for three months in advance. Said provisional dimit certificate shall be made according to the form prescribed by this Grand Lodge and be sent to the Grand Secretary by the Secretary of the lodge issuing it. If the new lodge shall be established within the time limit mentioned in said certificate, the same shall be filed with the papers of the new lodge, and the issuing lodge shall be notified by the Grand Secretary, whereupon such provisional dimit shall become permanent and the brother to whom it was granted shall at once cease to be a member of the lodge which granted it and thereupon shall become a member of such new lodge for which he petitioned. If the proposed new lodge shall not be established within the said

time limit mentioned in the provisional dimit certificate, said certificate shall be canceled and returned to the lodge issuing it, and the brother for whom it was issued shall be held to have been continuously a member of the lodge by which such provisional certificate had been issued in his name.

SEC. 184. CONSENT OF CITY LODGES. Should the proposed new lodge be located in a city in which there are three or more lodges, the consent of a majority only of said lodges shall be required before a dispensation can be granted for the formation of a new lodge.

SEC. 185. FEE FOR DISPENSATION. The fee for dispensation to form a new lodge shall be ten dollars, one dollar of which shall belong to the Grand Secretary, all of which must be paid before the dispensation shall be issued.

SEC. 186. DISPENSATION EXPIRES, WHEN. Every dispensation shall expire with the close of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge next succeeding date thereof, but it may be continued by the Grand Lodge until the close of the next subsequent Annual Communication.

SEC. 187. OFFICERS, CAPABILITIES SHOWN. The Grand Master or Grand Lodge shall name the brothers to serve as Master and Wardens of the lodge granted a dispensation, but the Treasurer and Secretary shall be elected by the lodge. The other officers shall be appointed by the Master. The lodge must also show its capabilities before being granted a charter.

SEC. 188. BOOKS, BY-LAWS AND DISPENSATION. Lodges under dispensation must send their record and account books, proposed by-laws, and dispensation to the Grand Secretary in time to reach him not later than the Saturday preceding the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

CHARTERED LODGES.

SEC. 189. INSTITUTED, WHEN. A lodge which shall have worked under dispensation may be granted a charter by the Grand Lodge, but it must be regularly instituted and its officers must be installed before it shall proceed to work as a chartered lodge.

SEC. 190. FEE FOR CHARTER. The fee for a charter shall be twenty dollars, one dollar of which shall belong to the Grand Secretary, and must be paid before the charter shall be issued.

SEC. 191. MUST HAVE AND USE SEAL. Every chartered lodge shall have a seal, which shall be used only in certifying official reports, documents, and communications. An impression of the lodge seal shall be sent to the Grand Secretary, and due notice of loss or change of such seal and an impression of the new one shall be promptly forwarded to him. The Grand Secretary will secure seals for newly chartered lodges at a cost of five dollars each.

SEC. 192. SURRENDER OF CHARTER. No charter or dispensation shall be surrendered by a lodge so long as there are seven Master Masons, members thereof, who will maintain and work under it conformably to the laws of this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 193. CONSOLIDATING LODGES, STEPS FOR. Two or more lodges having concurrent or contiguous jurisdictions may consolidate into one by method following:

(1) A resolution or motion agreeing to consolidate must be offered at a stated meeting of each of the lodges, parties to the proposed consolidation, and be laid over until the next stated meeting. Within five days after such action the Secretary of each lodge shall, by written or printed notices, inform his lodge members of the proposed action and when a vote will be taken thereon.

(2) At the next stated meeting, held pursuant to said notices, if a majority of the members present vote for the proposition it shall be declared adopted: *Provided, however*, that if eight or more members vote against it, the proposal to consolidate shall be declared defeated.

(3) If the proposition carry, the Secretary of each lodge shall promptly notify the other lodge or lodges in interest of the action taken by his own lodge.

(4) If all the lodges are agreed on the proposition, the Grand Master shall be informed, and he shall set a time and

place of meeting to complete the consolidation. After consulting the wishes of the brethren, as far as practicable, he shall name the consolidated lodge, but the register number shall be that of the oldest lodge so consolidated.

(5) At the meeting for consolidation the Grand Master or the Master of the oldest lodge in interest, if present (or, if not, of the next oldest lodge, and so on), shall congregate and open a lodge of Master Masons and hold an election for officers of the consolidated lodge. The appointive officers, if any, shall be named, officers installed, by-laws adopted or provided for, and matters of detail arranged.

(6) The Secretary of the consolidated lodge shall immediately report to the Grand Master the action hereinbefore indicated, and forward to the Grand Secretary a full transcript of the proceedings had in all the lodges, parties to the agreement, including that of the consolidated lodge, relative to the consolidation, and also send to the Grand Secretary all the charters and seals of the several lodges. A new charter shall then be issued, reciting the fact of consolidation and the name and number of the new lodge.

(7) The property of all the lodges in interest, except their old charters and seals, shall at once become the property of the consolidated lodge.

DEFUNCT LODGES.

SEC. 194. DEFINITION. A defunct lodge is one whose charter or dispensation has been arrested, forfeited, surrendered, or one whose membership has been reduced to less than seven Master Masons and which has not been authorized by the Grand Master or Grand Lodge to continue working.

SEC. 195. RESTORATION OF CHARTER. A charter surrendered, arrested, lost, or forfeited may be restored by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 196. PROPERTY VESTS IN GRAND LODGE. Defunct lodge property of every kind shall at once become the property of the Grand Lodge and subject to its absolute disposal.

SEC. 197. WRONGFUL DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY. Disposal of property, or remitting dues in view of surrender of a charter, is unlawful and void. A brother who gives his assent to such unlawful act or acts may be tried by order of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge for un-Masonic conduct, as in section 199.

SEC. 198. DUTY OF LAST LODGE OFFICERS. When a lodge shall become defunct its last Master (or the Wardens if the Master be unable from any cause to attend to the duty), the Treasurer and Secretary, shall immediately make an inventory and statement of all the property of every description then owned or held by said lodge, including real estate, hall, money, furniture, record and account books, Grand Lodge proceedings and other books. They shall state what money is owing to the lodge in dues or otherwise and by whom the same is owing; also what debts are outstanding against the lodge and to whom the same is owing. Said inventory and statement of account, duly certified, shall be transmitted promptly to the Grand Secretary.

SEC. 199. PENALTY FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY. If the provisions of section 198 be not complied with, the last officers of the lodge which shall become defunct shall be cited by the Grand Master to answer the charges for violation of this constitution, either before the Grand Lodge or in some Subordinate Lodge to be designated by the Grand Master, who may appoint a brother to represent the Grand Lodge at the trial of such delinquents on said charges.

SEC. 200. AGENT TO SETTLE DEFUNCT LODGE AFFAIRS. The Grand Secretary is the financial agent of the Grand Lodge to settle the affairs of defunct lodges, and as such, either in person or through the District Deputy, he is authorized to take immediate possession of all property of a defunct lodge, and shall make full report of his acts to the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 201. PROPERTY, TO SELL OR PRESERVE. The Grand Secretary is authorized to sell the personal property belonging to defunct lodges: *Provided*, that the charters and

records of such lodges shall be preserved by him. The old seals, after being held for one year, may be destroyed, or kept as souvenirs.

SEC. 202. REAL ESTATE AND HALLS. He may sell real estate and halls of defunct lodges on the best practicable terms, giving a quit-claim deed therefor conditioned that such sale shall be subject to the approval or confirmation of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 203. COLLECTORS AND CUSTODIANS. He may employ some person to collect the dues of defunct lodge members and hold any property of the lodge, subject to his order, but shall not be liable for any laches on the part of such agent under him. Collections and sales shall be on commission and not salary, which, with his expenses, shall, in no case, exceed the amount collected or received.

SEC. 204. EMPLOYS COUNSEL AND VISITS LOCALITY. The Grand Secretary, by consent of the Grand Master, may employ counsel in winding up the affairs of defunct lodges. If the Grand Secretary deem it necessary to visit the locality of the defunct lodge, he may do so with the consent of the Grand Master. In such cases his actual expenses shall be paid by warrant on the Grand Treasurer.

SEC. 205. EXTENT OF LIABILITY. The Grand Lodge shall in no case be liable for an indebtedness of a defunct lodge beyond the net amount received from the sale of its property and dues collected, after paying all expenses attending the settlement of the affairs of such lodge.

SEC. 206. STATUS OF MEMBERS. When a lodge becomes defunct its members are thereby made nonaffiliates and cannot unite with any other lodge until they obtain dimits from the Grand Secretary.

SEC. 207. DIMITS TO DEFUNCT LODGE MEMBERS. A dimit to one who was a member of a lodge which has become defunct shall be issued by the Grand Secretary, upon such member making application therefor and satisfying the Grand Secretary by lawful information that he was a member of said defunct lodge; also paying the Grand Secretary

the amount of his indebtedness to his former (defunct) lodge: *Provided*, that in such a case all dues above the sum of three dollars may be remitted to such applicant, and a dimit may be issued without regard to any time limit. The same rule shall apply to all persons who were suspended for nonpayment of dues by said lodge prior to the time the lodge became defunct.

SEC. 208. UNIFORMITY OF WORK; EMPLOYMENT OF LECTURER. In order to insure uniformity of work and lectures in all the lodges, they shall suffer no other system to be introduced but such as may be authorized by the Grand Lodge. And they shall pay to the Grand Lecturer or his assistant for their services such sum as may be agreed upon between themselves.

(1) The Grand Master shall appoint one Grand Lecturer and a Board of Custodians who shall have charge of the secret work, and who, together with the Grand Master, shall be the custodians of the work.

(2) The Grand Master shall appoint as many Assistant Grand Lecturers as the necessity of the jurisdiction may require, who shall be commissioned as such upon the recommendation of the Board of Custodians.

(3) It shall be the special duty of the Grand Lecturer to confer with the Assistant Grand Lecturers and instruct them, if necessary, under the direction and control of the Board of Custodians, in order that the work may be uniform in all the lodges in this jurisdiction.

(4) The expenses and proper compensation of the Grand Lecturer and Assistant Grand Lecturers shall be defrayed by the Subordinate Lodges asking their services.

(5) It is recommended that all the Subordinate Lodges ask the services of one of the Grand Lecturers during each Masonic year. Money invested by a lodge in obtaining the true work of the Grand Lodge is money well spent.

SEC. 209. STEPHENSON SYSTEM. The Ancient Work of Masonry (formerly known as the Stephenson System) shall be taught and practiced as the work of this jurisdiction, and

the Subordinate Lodges shall conform thereto: *Provided*, that a failure by a Subordinate Lodge to conform, in giving the work, in matters not essential, shall not be deemed a cause for the arrest or forfeiture of its charter.

SEC. 210. The Grand Master is authorized and instructed to appoint three "Custodians of the Work," who shall be brethren learned in both the law and ritual of Freemasonry. These Custodians shall annually meet in Raleigh, N. C., on Monday preceding the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and at such other times and places as the Grand Master may order. Their duty shall be to preserve the work as defined in the Constitution, section 209, and they may examine and instruct all brethren desirous of becoming Lecturers, who present certificates of proficiency signed by the Grand Lecturer or one of his assistants. No Mason shall lecture a Subordinate Lodge until he shall be recommended to the Grand Master by the Custodians, certifying to his qualifications to teach the work: *Provided, however*, this shall not apply to instruction of a lodge by any of its own members, or to gratuitous instruction by a visiting brother. Said Lecturers shall receive such compensation as may be agreed upon by them and the Subordinate Lodges that may engage their services. The said Custodians and Lecturers shall receive as compensation their actual expenses while attending the conferences, such pay to be approved by the Grand Master.

The first Custodians shall be appointed for terms of one, two, and three years, respectively, and upon the expiration of their terms of office their successors shall be appointed for a full term of three years. In case of a vacancy by death or resignation, the successor shall be appointed to fill out the unexpired term of the Custodian.

It shall be the duty of the said Custodians to take charge and assist the Grand Lecturers in exemplifying the work before the Grand Lodge.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

SEC. 211. There shall be a Board of General Purposes to be composed of five members, each of whom shall be a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. They shall be an Advisory Board, with whom the Grand Master may consult when desired, or they may meet upon call of the chairman, or upon call of any two members of said Board.

There shall annually be appointed by the Grand Master on the last day of each Annual Communication one member of such Board to hold for a term of five years, which term shall commence on the fifth day following the close of the Grand Lodge. The first members of this Board appointed shall be for terms respectively of one, two, three, four, and five years, and when their successors are appointed the successor shall hold for the full term of five years. In case of a vacancy by death or resignation, the Grand Master shall fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

Said Board of General Purposes shall constitute a Committee on Grand Master's Address, to whom it shall be referred without motion, and they shall recommend the distribution of the same and its various topics to the proper committees for the attention of the Grand Lodge.

The Board of General Purposes are authorized, in their discretion, when it may be for the good of Masonry, after twenty days written notice, to require the Grand Master to abdicate and deed over the powers of his office to the Deputy Grand Master, or in case of that officer's death or disability, then the next ranking officer, when in their judgment such action would be for the best interests of Freemasonry.

The Board of General Purposes shall hold quarterly meetings on the morning of the third Tuesdays of April, July, October, and January of each year in the Masonic Temple of the Grand Lodge. For attending such meetings (January excepted) they shall be allowed their actual expenses, and a per diem of five dollars per day, for not exceeding

three days at any one meeting, which amounts shall be paid by the Grand Treasurer.

SEC. 212. AMENDMENTS. This Constitution shall not be altered, amended, or repealed until the proposed alteration, amendment, or repeal shall have been offered in writing, read to the Grand Lodge, seconded, referred to the Jurisprudence Committee, and remain until the next Annual Communication for consideration of Subordinate Lodges, and then be adopted by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Grand Lodge present at its Annual Communication.

SEC. 213. When an amendment to this Constitution is under consideration, it may be amended if the proposed amendment be germane to the subject.

OLD CONSTITUTIONS REPEALED; LAWS NOW IN FORCE.

SEC. 214. All previous Constitutions of this Grand Lodge are hereby repealed. All laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution are declared null and void; and all those not in conflict nor inconsistent therewith shall remain in full force and effect. This Constitution, however, shall not become operative until immediately after the installation of the officers who may be installed at the communication at which it may be adopted.

Adopted....., and so proclaimed in open Grand Lodge.

See Proceedings....., page .....

INDEX TO CONSTITUTION.

A PAGE

Amendments 75
Annual Returns 58-59
Appeals 64-65
Appointive Grand Officers 35

B

Board of General Purposes 74-75

C

Candidates 52
Chartered Lodges 67-69
Committee on Foreign Correspondence 45
Committees and Boards 39
Concerning Grand Officers; Elections 29-30
Concerning God and Religion 25

D

Declaration, the 25
Defunct Lodges 69-72
Degrees 55-56
Dimits 56-57
District Deputies 37
Duties of Appointive Grand Officers 36-37
Duties of Grand Stewards, Auditors, etc 37
Duties of Lodge Officers 47-49

E

Elections; Lodge Officers 46-47
Elective Grand Officers; Powers and Duties 30-31

F

Fiscal Year Meetings 28

G

Grand Lodge, of Whom Composed 27-28
Grand Lodge Dues; Assessments 57

L

PAGE
Lodge Dues 57
Lodge Jurisdiction 49-50
Lodge Meetings 50-52
Lodges, of Whom Composed 46
Lodges Under Dispensation 66-67

N

Name, Jurisdiction, Powers 26

O

Of Brothers 49
Of the Civil Magistrate, Supreme and Subordinate 26
Old Constitutions Repealed; Laws Now in Force 75

P

Penalties 59
Petitions 52-53
Proficiency Examinations 55

Q

Quorum, Votes 28-29

R

Restorations 63-64

S

Salaries and Compensations 43-45
Standing Committees 39-43
Subordinate Lodges; Powers 43
Suspensions 59-60

T

The Ballot; Objection 53-55
Trials 60-62
Trial of a Master 62-63

W

Who to Preside in the Grand Lodge 29

RULES OF ORDER.

General Parliamentary Laws shall govern in the transaction of business before the Grand Lodge, unless modified by the following rules:

Rule 1. A Call of Lodges can only be had upon the demand of the representatives of twenty lodges.

Rule 2. Debate. When a brother rises to speak, he shall address the "Most Worshipful Grand Master," then announce his name and the name and number of his lodge.

Rule 3. Debate. No brother shall speak more than twice to a question, without leave; nor more than once until every other brother wishing to speak shall have spoken.

Rule 4. Order of Business. After reading the minutes the Grand Master shall call for—

Reports of Grand Officers.
Reports of Standing Committees.
Reports of Special Committees.
Unfinished Business.
New Business.

Rule 5. Previous Question. Ordering the previous question shall only be to preclude debate and further amendments.

Rule 6. Privileged Questions. When a question is under debate no motion shall be entertained except—

(1) To close or call off;
(2) For the previous question;
(3) To postpone;
(4) To commit or recommit;
(5) To amend; and they shall have precedence in the order here given.

Rule 7. Roll Call. When the roll is called, the representative of each lodge shall, as the name or number of his lodge is called, rise in his place and, in a clear tone of voice, answer "Here" ("Aye" or "No," as the case may be) and

immediately resume his seat. The same applies to other members when their names are called.

RULE 8. VOTE. No one shall vote when he is directly and personally interested in the question, nor when he was not present when the question was first put.

RULE 9. VOTE. Every one having the right shall vote if present, unless excused by the Grand Lodge.

ANY RULES OF ORDER may be suspended, amended, or repealed at any time by a majority of the members of the Grand Lodge present and entitled to vote.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the foregoing pages contain a full and true copy of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which was adopted at its Annual Communication held.....
....., ...; and after the installation of officers on that date was formally proclaimed by the Grand Master, in open Grand Lodge, to be in full force and effect.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness our hands.....
this ..... day of .....
A. L....., in conformity with a resolution of the aforesaid Grand Lodge adopted.....

[SEAL.]

.....

Grand Master.

Attest:

.....

Grand Secretary.

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE CRAFT

PREPARED BY

JOHN C. DREWRY A. B. ANDREWS, JR.

JOHN T. ALDERMAN, COMMITTEE

ADOPTED BY

THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

(PROCEEDINGS_____)

REGULATIONS.

ACCUSED.

REGULATION 1. FAIR AND SPEEDY TRIAL. The accused must have a fair and speedy trial.

ADVANCEMENT.

REG. 2. PETITION NOT NECESSARY. A petition for advancement is not required.

AFFILIATE—AFFILIATION.

REG. 3. AFFILIATION WITHOUT DIMIT. A lodge improperly receiving an affiliate without dimit, or proper, lawful evidence of nonaffiliation, is not only liable for his dues, but also subjects itself to punishment.

AID, ASSIST.

REG. 4. OBLIGATION TO AID, WHEN. The obligation to aid and assist extends only to "worthy brothers, their widows and orphans." A worthy brother is certainly such only as is in good standing. If he be suspended, it matters not from what cause, our obligations toward him cease until he shall regain his good standing; and if he die without having done so, that is the misfortune of himself and his family, and not the fault of the Fraternity.

REG. 5. APPEALS FOR AID. All appeals for aid shall be sent to the Grand Secretary and by him referred to a committee of three, to be appointed at each Annual Communication by the Grand Master, which committee shall have power to fully investigate, under such rules and regulations as said committee shall adopt, and approve or disapprove the same; and no call for aid shall be allowed to be sent to the Subordinate Lodges of the State until approved and

signed by said committee and attested by the Grand Secretary under the seal of the Grand Lodge; said committee to be known and styled the Grand Lodge Committee on Charity.

REG. 6. AID TO SUSPENDED. A lodge has the right to extend charity to the family of a suspended Mason, but is not under obligation to do so.

REG. 7. REQUEST FOR AID; CONDITIONS; PENALTY. All begging circulars (solicitations) for aid, not addressed to the lodge to which the applicant belongs, or to members thereof, that do not bear the approval of the Grand Master or Grand Secretary and the seal of the Grand Lodge, are forbidden. A lodge violating this rule subjects itself to forfeiture of its charter, and a member doing so should be suspended or expelled by his lodge.

REG. 8. OBLIGATION TO AID ALL NEEDY BROTHERS. It is obligatory upon all Masons everywhere to supply the wants of a needy and worthy brother without regard to the lodge of which he is a member.

REG. 9. ATTENTION TO MEMBER OF ANOTHER LODGE WITHOUT CONTRACT. There is no obligation which can be enforced on any lodge to pay for articles furnished or attention given a member of another lodge, or for his funeral expenses, in absence of a request or contract therefor by the lodge which is sought to be charged.

AMERICAN DOCTRINE.

REG. 10. JURISDICTION ACQUIRED IS HELD; ALIENATED, HOW. It is a well established doctrine in Freemasonry that territorial jurisdiction once legally acquired is exclusive. And when jurisdiction is so acquired, there is no way by which the possessor can be evicted without its consent or edict of the Grand Lodge, for territory once legally taken is not susceptible of reëntry by another, unless the first proprietor has lost its right to hold by nonuser or voluntary abandonment.

APPEAL.

REG. 11. REJECTED CANNOT. No appeal lies to the Grand Lodge in favor of an applicant for affiliation with a lodge because of his rejection.

REG. 12. PROFANES CANNOT. A profane cannot appeal from the action of a lodge rejecting him.

REG. 13. NOTICE OF APPEAL IN WRITING, and handed to the Master or Secretary in time to be presented at a stated meeting of the lodge, is "notice to the lodge," contemplated by section 175 of the Constitution.

REG. 14. DECISION OF GRAND MASTER HOLDS AD INTERIM. A brother can take an appeal to the Grand Lodge from the decision of the Grand Master; but pending the time intervening the hearing of this appeal, the mandate of the Grand Master must be obeyed.

REG. 15. DEFECTIVE APPEALS. An appeal is defective when there is nothing to show who prayed the appeal, nor from what said appeal was taken; where there is no certificate of the Secretary or seal of the lodge upon the record; when there is no transcript of the action of the lodge upon the charges and specifications or evidence, and nothing to show what punishment, if any, was inflicted.

REG. 16. APPEAL DISCONTINUED, OR WITHDRAWN. If any appeal be discontinued or dismissed, the case is at an end. An appellant may end his own appeal by withdrawing it.

APRON.

REG. 17. HOW THE APRON IS WORN. The apron is to be worn in full view, flowing freely, and as follows:

First degree, flap up; second degree, flap down; third degree, flap down; except that when worn as a mark of distinction, the left lower corner may be tucked up. It is the privilege of a Master Mason to wear his apron with the left lower corner tucked up.

BALLOT.

REG. 18. BALLOT A PERSONAL RIGHT; NO PROXY ALLOWED. The deposit of a ballot for the acceptance or rejection of a candidate is the exercise of a personal right and the performance of an individual duty. No member shall act for another in casting a ballot.

REG. 19. BALLOT AT CALLED MEETING. The constitutional prohibition of balloting at called meetings refers to balloting on petitions for degrees or membership, which can only be done by ballot. This does not forbid expressing the sense of the lodge in that way on questions that may lawfully be determined by *viva voce* vote. Any question that can be determined by a *viva voce* vote may be determined by a ballot, if desired by the lodge.

REG. 20. ELECTION BY A SINGLE BALLOT. In case there be but one member mentioned for any office, it would be within the usage and constitutional provision to entertain a motion that the Secretary (or a person named) be requested to cast a ballot on behalf of the lodge for the brother, but the vote for such action must be unanimous. (Reg. 119.)

REG. 21. EFFECT OF REJECTION. When an applicant for degrees or affiliation is rejected, that is the end of it. Such rejection does not affect the Masonic standing of a dimited Mason who applies for membership.

REG. 22. CASTING AND DISCLOSING BALLOT. A brother cannot be arraigned for casting a black ball, but he may be for confessing that he did cast it, because that would violate the essential secrecy of the ballot. Should his confession show the motive that prompted the black ball was bad, he stands in a worse position before the lodge.

REG. 23. REMARKS BEFORE, NONE AFTER, BALLOT. Explanatory remarks to a limited extent in proper terms, before balloting on a candidate for the degrees or membership, are admissible, but would be un-Masonic after the result of the ballot is announced.

REG. 24. WHAT THE RECORD MUST SHOW. The record must show that the action of the lodge, in case of suspension or expulsion, was in accordance with Masonic law, and was taken by ballot.

REG. 25. VOTE MUST BE BY BALLOT; MOTIVE SECRET. The ballot alone can determine whether the applicant shall or shall not be admitted to membership in the lodge. The motive or reason for a ballot cannot be investigated.

REG. 26. CANNOT RESCIND OR RECONSIDER BALLOT. A lodge has no right to rescind or reconsider its decision made by ballot upon a petition for the degrees or for membership.

BONDS, OFFICIAL.

REG. 27. FAILURE TO EXECUTE BOND. For failure to execute proper bond when so required a lodge may declare the office of Secretary or Treasurer vacant, and select another to fill such vacancy.

BOOKS.

(See Library, Lodge Books.)

REG. 28. IMPROPER BOOKS PROHIBITED; PENALTY FOR USING. The use of improper and unauthorized books is pernicious in its influence. The use of such books within this jurisdiction will be regarded a high offense. Any lodge or member thereof so offending will be proceeded against by this Grand Lodge, and have its charter arrested or the brother expelled for so doing.

The making or using of any letter or cipher to the true Masonic work and mysteries is not authorized by the ancient customs of the Order, and is contrary to its principles and teachings, and the use of same is hereby forbidden by this Grand Lodge. The true Masonic mysteries should be taught and handed down by oral teaching alone, as has been done from remote ages, and any departure from this principle is fraught with danger to the institution, and each Master is instructed to obtain and destroy all exposé or cipher works on Masonry which he can obtain.

BURIAL.

REG. 29. BURIAL IS PART OF LODGE LABOR; CHARTER NOT PRESENT. A Masonic burial is a part of the labor of the lodge; therefore, it is improper to call from "labor to refreshment" when the lodge leaves its hall to follow the remains of a deceased brother to their last resting place. It is unnecessary to carry the lodge charter from the place of assembling to the grave. The lodge must be regularly closed after the burial.

REG. 30. RIGHT TO BURIAL; WHO ADMITTED. Masonic dead are to be buried Masonically. When our lines are formed about the grave, none should be admitted within them save the Fraternity, the clergy, the mourners, and those whose duties require it. (Reg. 367.)

REG. 31. BURIALS UNDER MASTER'S DIRECTION. In all interments with the formalities of Masonry, the ceremonies should be under the general direction of the Master of the lodge.

REG. 32. WHEN COMPLETED. The Masonic burial service is not completed until the grave is filled. It should be the last ceremony performed. After the burial of the body it is too late to call upon Masons to perform any service. (Reg. 366.)

REG. 33. PRECEDENCE AT FUNERALS. Masons should be given precedence (occupying post in the rear) when they participate in funeral ceremonies. It is best to have a full understanding with the family of the deceased beforehand.

REG. 34. RIGHT TO MASONIC BURIAL. If a brother was in good standing in his lodge at the time of his death, he is entitled to Masonic burial.

REG. 35. BURIAL OF NONAFFILIATES. Masonic burial of nonaffiliates cannot be demanded as a right, but may be accorded as a favor.

REG. 36. THE SUSPENDED OR EXPELLED. A brother who, at the time of his death, was under sentence of suspension or expulsion for any cause, cannot have Masonic burial.

REG. 37. POST-MORTEM PAYMENT OF DUES. The friends of a brother who died while under suspension for nonpayment of dues cannot, by paying his dues, entitle him to Masonic burial. (Reg. 321.)

REG. 38. E. A. AND F. C. NOT ENTITLED TO. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts are not permitted to participate in nor to receive Masonic burial.

BY-LAWS.

REG. 39. CHANGE OF BY-LAWS BY COMMITTEE. It is not within the province of the Grand Lodge Committee on By-Laws to require any change of a lodge by-law that does not conflict with some law, rule, or regulation of the Grand Lodge.

REG. 40. BY-LAWS; WHEN DECLARED VOID. A Master of a lodge cannot lawfully declare a by-law or set of by-laws null and void after the same has been approved by the Grand Lodge Committee on By-Laws. (Reg. 217.)

REG. 41. HOW A LODGE MAY AMEND BY-LAWS. A lodge may at any time amend its by-laws in any respect that does not infringe upon the Constitution and laws of the Grand Lodge. But such amendment must be made in conformity with the provisions of the by-laws and be approved by the Committee on By-Laws before it becomes operative. (Con., sec. 55.)

REG. 42. VOTE NECESSARY TO AMEND, AND WHEN. The by-laws of a lodge cannot be amended unless the proposed amendment be submitted in writing at a stated meeting and laid over until the next stated meeting, and then be concurred in by two-thirds of the members present.

REG. 43. STATED MEETING; TIME TO BE GIVEN. Lodge by-laws should specify the time for holding stated meetings, by designating the hour and the day for opening.

REG. 44. AMENDMENT TO AMENDMENT. Where an amendment to the by-laws has been before the lodge for one month, an amendment to the amendment then proposed need not take the course of the original and be carried over for another month.

CALLED OFF.

REG. 45. LODGE CLOSED ON DAY OPENED. A lodge cannot "call off" from one day to another, but must be closed on the same day of its opening, except in case of trial commenced as provided in section 161 of the Constitution, and which trial cannot be concluded at such meeting; in that event, the lodge may be called off a day and hour certain, for the consideration of the pending trial only.

REG. 46. MAY CALL OFF AND OPEN ANY DEGREE, BUT MUST CLOSE IT. A lodge duly opened on the Master's degree can dispense with labor by order of the Master and open in any other degree, but the lodge must be closed on each degree in which it opens.

CANDIDATE.

REG. 47. CANDIDATE FOLLOWS HIS GUIDE AND IS PROTECTED IN IT. The candidate is not supposed to know the law, and having acted in good faith and having been initiated in a regular lodge, he is a regular Mason. Material is to remain where placed, notwithstanding lack of jurisdiction or other irregularities.

REG. 48. AGE AT INITIATION, NOT PETITION. A candidate for initiation must be twenty-one years of age at the time when he is initiated, not necessarily at the time of signing or presenting the petition.

REG. 49. OLD AGE NO BAR. Old age is not a bar to Masonry. A man is eligible to lodge membership as long as he is in possession of his physical and intellectual faculties, of which the lodge must be the judge.

REG. 50. BELIEF IN GOD ESSENTIAL. Belief in the existence of God is a fundamental tenet in Freemasonry. It is an indispensable prerequisite to eligibility to take the degrees. If the candidate practiced false pretense in obtaining admission to the lodge by deceptively announcing such faith, or if, subsequent to his initiation, his mind, for any cause, has undergone a change of religious belief to the extent of

repudiating or renouncing faith in God, he ought to be expelled. Denying the main essential to a genuine Masonic life, he should be denied Masonic privileges.

REG. 51. PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION AT CALLED MEETINGS. A candidate for passing or raising may be examined as to his proficiency and the same determined at a called meeting. (Reg. 120.)

REG. 52. REJECTED, PETITIONS ANEW. A candidate who has been rejected for initiation, advancement, or membership, and desires to again apply therefor, must petition or make application as in the first instance. (Reg. 2.)

REG. 53. NUMBER OF CANDIDATES AT ONCE. The degrees may be conferred on as many as five candidates at the same communication, but no more than one candidate can be raised at the same time. (Reg. 85.)

REG. 54. FELLOW CRAFT REJECTED FOR ADVANCEMENT. Neither an Entered Apprentice nor a Fellow Craft has a right to require or to demand that charges be preferred against him because he was black-balled for advancement. The ballot is secret, and no authority exists for overriding or inquiring into it.

CHARTER.

REG. 55. SUBSTITUTE FOR CHARTER LOST OR DESTROYED. A lodge holding a certificate, or duplicate charter, of its legal authority to work, in lieu of its lost or destroyed charter, still possesses and may exercise all the rights and powers of a chartered lodge.

REG. 56. LAST CHARTER VALID; OLD ONE RETURNED, OR ARREST FOLLOWS. If a new charter be granted to a lodge because the old one is reported to have been lost, such action shall be equivalent to a cancellation of the old charter and render it void and of no value. In case the old charter shall subsequently be found, the Master of such lodge shall immediately return it to the Grand Secretary. On his failure or refusal to do so, the Grand Master shall arrest the charter and cite the lodge to appear at the next Communication of

the Grand Lodge and show cause why its charter shall not be revoked. The Grand Master or the Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication may restore the old charter and take up the new charter.

REG. 57. OFFICERS NAMED IN CHARTER. It is within the power of the Grand Lodge to name the first Master and Wardens of a lodge to which it grants an original charter. (Reg. 64.)

REG. 58. WHEN CHARTER IS DESTROYED. A lodge whose charter has been destroyed by fire, and is granted formal authority to continue work as a lodge (the dispensation or certificate reciting that charter had been burned), is not "a lodge under dispensation," according to the general acceptation of that term, but is a chartered lodge, its charter never having been surrendered or revoked.

REG. 59. CHANGE OF MEETING PLACE OR NAME. When a change of meeting place or name of a lodge is authorized by the Grand Lodge, that fact shall be indorsed on the charter by the Grand Secretary under seal of the Grand Lodge to make such change valid. The steps precedent to such change shall be substantially as those prescribed in regulations 189-228.

REG. 60. WORK IN ABSENCE OF CHARTER ILLEGAL; EXCEPTION. Work done in the absence of the charter (or its equivalent certificate) is illegal, except at funerals or public installations, when the actual presence of the charter is not required.

REG. 61. PRESENCE OF CHARTER. If the charter is in the preparation or anteroom of the lodge, it is present for all practical purposes.

REG. 62. DUTY OF CUSTODIAN OF CHARTER. The Master of a Masonic lodge is the custodian of its charter. Upon him is laid the responsibility of its care, and to him the Grand Lodge looks for its preservation. As a lodge cannot be opened in the absence of its charter, it is the duty of its Master to always have that instrument in the lodge or anteroom at all meetings of the lodge.

REG. 63. REVOCATION OF CHARTER. A charter can only be revoked permanently by the Grand Lodge granting it, and a lodge can be permanently deprived of its charter only after being cited to show cause why it should not be done.

REG. 64. NEW CHARTER TO OLD LODGE. The charter of a lodge destroyed by fire and a new one granted within a year thereafter, naming the original or last officers of the lodge, is to all intents and purposes the same lodge as under the old charter. It had not ceased to exist; only the convenient, tangible evidence of its authority to work was for a time wanting. The new charter restores authority, and no other formality is required. The officers are not to be reinstalled.

COMMITTEES.

REG. 65. COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION. The Committee of Investigation should inquire into everything affecting the qualifications of a candidate; whether he is "sound in mind and member and under the tongue of good report," and whether the lodge has jurisdiction over him.

REG. 66. REPORTS PREJUDICIAL TO CHARTER. Reports prejudicial to the charter of a brother being in circulation, it is the duty of his lodge to investigate them, whether the brother requests an investigation or not. A petition of a brother to have charges injurious to his character investigated by his lodge should most certainly be granted, and the committee should, in justice to him, make a thorough investigation and report to the lodge.

REG. 67. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION. When a Committee of Investigation reports upon the worthiness or unworthiness of a candidate, the lodge has no right to compel it to say in what way it came to its conclusion. The report is simply the opinion of the committee.

REG. 68. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES, HOW MADE. All committees shall report their proceedings in writing, the first named brother on each to be chairman, unless he waive his right to another.

REG. 69. RECOMMENDERS NOT ON COMMITTEE. A member whose name appears upon a petition as recommending the petitioner should not be put upon the Committee of Investigation.

REG. 70. AGREEING, WHO REPORTS; VACANCIES. If a committee on investigation has agreed upon a report, the member present may make the report in the absence of the other two. If it has taken no action, and at a lodge meeting one or more months after their appointment two of the members are absent, the Master may treat their places as vacant and appoint others. The same result may be reached by a motion, but the Master may fill the vacancies by new appointment without a motion. The new committee should not report at the same meeting, but should investigate and report at the next meeting.

REG. 71. MAJORITY IS THE COMMITTEE, BUT MINORITY MAY REPORT. The report of the majority of a committee may be treated as the report of the committee, but if there be a minority report, the fact that it was made should, in all cases, appear upon the record.

REG. 72. DUTY OF COMMITTEE ON PETITION. A committee to whom a petition for affiliation is referred should take into consideration not only the moral character and fitness of the applicant, but also the authenticity of his dimit.

COMMITTEES OF GRAND LODGE.

REG. 73. COMMITTEES' REPORT, HOW MADE. When practicable, all committees should frame their reports so that their recommendations or resolutions will clearly but tersely summarize each subject in proper form for consideration and adoption. (Reg. 351.)

CONSTITUTION.

REG. 74. THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW. The Constitution is the fundamental law, and as such should be studied, fully understood, and strictly obeyed.

REG. 75. AMENDED LAWS CODIFIED AND PUBLISHED. The Grand Secretary shall codify and publish in detachable slips,

with the Annual Proceedings, all amendments to the Book of Constitution, and also cause the same to be published in the *Orphans' Friend* and *Masonic Journal*. (Constitution, sections 30-8.)

CORNER-STONE.

(See Dedicate.)

REG. 76. SUNDAY WORK FORBIDDEN. The Constitution prohibits North Carolina lodges from meeting on Sunday, except for funerals or religious service; hence participating in laying a corner-stone or dedicating a hall on Sunday would be unlawful.

REG. 77. POWER TO LAY CORNER-STONE OR DEDICATE HALLS. Subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, a lodge may accept an invitation to lay a corner-stone or dedicate a Masonic Hall, which work may be performed by the Grand Lodge, or by a Subordinate Lodge presided over by the Grand Master or his proxy, who must be an affiliated Master Mason. In all such cases the entire expense of the meeting must be borne by the lodge making the request.

REG. 78. CORNER-STONE OF CHURCH OR PUBLIC BUILDING. If the corner-stone of a church or public building is to be laid by Masons, those having the matter in hand should request the Grand Master to lay it. The Grand Master may do the work himself, or he may appoint as proxy a Master Mason, to act for him. Unless the corner-stone be laid with Masonic ceremonies, a Masonic lodge should not attend as a body or in Masonic clothing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REG. 79. READ IN LODGE; PROMPT REPLY. Secretaries should read all official communications from the Grand Master and Grand Secretary in open lodge, promptly responding thereto, always giving the name, number, and postoffice of the lodge.

COUNSEL.

REG. 80. EMPLOYMENT IN CIVIL OR CRIMINAL COURTS. A lodge, as such, has no right to employ counsel to prosecute in the courts a man for killing one of its members. Each member, in his individual capacity, may assist by his means or otherwise in the prosecution, but has no right to vote the lodge funds for such a purpose and involve it in complications with the law.

DEBTS.

REG. 81. INABILITY TO PAY DEBTS. Inability to pay debts is not a Masonic offense, but rather a misfortune, therefore a subject for commiseration; but a debtor's willful and persistent refusal to meet pecuniary obligations he is able to meet, being an infraction of the moral law, is a Masonic offense, and subjects the offender to discipline.

DECISIONS.

REG. 82. ADVICE OR DECISION OF GRAND MASTER. It is not improper for any Mason or any lodge of Masons to ask advice of the Grand Master on any point of Masonic law; neither is it improper for the Grand Master to give advice in response to such requests, or upon his own motion; but such advice does not rise to the dignity of a "decision." A decision can be made only in case of an appeal from the decision of a lodge or of its Master. The question or facts necessary to be stated to enable the Grand Master to understand the point or points in controversy in a lodge should be certified to the Grand Master under seal of the lodge.

DEGREES.

REG. 83. LODGES, NOT THE GRAND LODGE, CONFER DEGREES. Subordinate Lodges, and not the Grand Lodge, confer the degrees, but they do so under authority delegated to them in charters and dispensations granted by the Grand Lodge, or its executive head, in accordance with the law.

REG. 84. DEGREE, WHEN COMPLETE. A degree is not complete until every section has been conferred and the charge delivered.

REG. 85. PART OF DEGREE CONFERRED ON MORE THAN ONE. Any part of the third degree may be conferred on more than one candidate at the same time, except the second section of that degree, which can be conferred on but one at a time. (Reg. 53.)

REG. 86. ONE MONTH BETWEEN DEGREES. The Grand Master is authorized for good cause to dispense with the time between petition and initiation as fixed by section 133 of the Constitution.

REG. 87. OUT OF TIME; PENALTY. Should any Subordinate Lodge confer any of the degrees of Masonry out of time, and in violation of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, the charter of said lodge may be arrested by the Grand Master.

REG. 88. DEGREES AT CALLED MEETINGS. The degrees may be conferred at a called meeting.

REG. 89. MONITORIAL PARTS OF DEGREES. While parts of the degrees are monitorial, it is highly improper to exemplify the monitorial parts in public.

DIMIT, DIMITTED.

REG. 90. WHAT CONSTITUTES A DIMIT. It is the action of the lodge which makes a brother a dimitted Mason. The certificate of dimit is the written statement of what the lodge has done.

REG. 91. STATUS OF DIMITTED MASONS. A dimit severs the relation between the lodge and the member absolutely. To become a member of the same lodge again, he must petition and file his certificate of dimit, the same as if he should apply to any other lodge.

REG. 92. DIMIT TO THE UNWORTHY. A lodge should not grant a dimit to one known to be unworthy, but should immediately prefer charges against such brother. For knowingly issuing a dimit to such unworthy member a lodge is liable to have its charter arrested.

REG. 93. RIGHT TO DIMIT INHERENT TO ALL, INCLUDING OFFICERS. The right to dimit from his lodge is an inherent right belonging to every Mason, and under section 137 of the Constitution, "dimits cannot be refused by a lodge to a member whose indebtedness is fully paid, if there be no accusation made or charge pending against him." The petitioner being clear of the books and no accusation made or charge being suggested against him, as provided in Regulation 92, the Master in open lodge should instruct the Secretary to make the record and issue the certificate. But such action does not prevent charges.

REG. 94. RECORD OF GRANTING DIMIT. In case a member in good standing and clear of the books is granted a dimit, and the Secretary makes a record of said action, the brother is as surely a dimitted Mason as if the certificate thereof had been issued and delivered to him.

REG. 95. TO REMIT DUES AND GRANT DIMIT. A lodge has the right to remit the dues of a suspected member, restore him to membership, subject to the provisions of section 171 of the Constitution, and grant him a dimit.

REG. 96. DIMIT PERSONAL PROPERTY. The rejection of an applicant for membership does not affect his Masonic standing. His certificate of dimit should be restored to him, if he be rejected.

REG. 97. CERTIFICATE OF DIMIT; HOW ISSUE. A certificate of dimit when ordered by the lodge should be issued by the Secretary and signed by him, under the seal of the lodge.

DIMIT FROM DEFUNCT LODGES.

(See Lodges, Defunct.)

REG. 98. DIMIT AFTER SURRENDER OF CHARTER. Members of a lodge cannot grant dimits to themselves after surrendering the charter. Dimitted Masons cannot surrender the charter of a lodge.

REG. 99. DIMITS BY GRAND SECRETARY. Subject to the provisions of section 207 of the Constitution, dimits cannot

be issued by the Grand Secretary to members of a lodge whose charter has been arrested and the lodge cited by the Grand Master, pending the action of the Grand Lodge.

REG. 100. PENALTY FOR ADMITTING WITHOUT DIMIT. A lodge admitting to membership a member of a defunct lodge without a dimit from the Grand Secretary becomes thereby liable to the Grand Lodge for the amount of dues owing by said member to said lodge at its dissolution, and to such additional punishment as the Grand Lodge shall impose. (Reg. 3.)

REG. 101. DIMITS BY GRAND SECRETARY IN ABSENCE OF RECORDS. Dimits are not to be withheld for the sole reason that the seal and records of a defunct lodge have not been returned to the Grand Secretary, provided a status of the brothers can be determined in the absence of such records.

DIPLOMA DEFINED.

REG. 102. DIPLOMA DEFINED. A diploma is a certificate that a brother has been regularly initiated, passed and raised to the degree of Master Mason, and that he is a member of the lodge giving the certificate, and in good standing at the date thereof. It should be signed by the Master and attested by the Secretary under seal of the lodge to which the brother belongs, provided the brother's dues are paid up in full and no charges pending, and the standing of the lodge is certified to under seal of the Grand Lodge. Such a diploma must be registered in a special book, or in the ledger account of the brother, and is void after the lapse of one year from its date, unless renewed by indorsement or otherwise.

DISTINCTIONS.

REG. 103. NO DISTINCTION AMONG MASONS. There are no distinctions among Masons. All candidates for initiation or for membership must petition a lodge, and in the same manner be subjected to the ballot.

DRUNKENNESS.

REG. 104. A MASONIC OFFENSE. Drunkenness is a Masonic offense, and lodges should be more rigid in their discipline on this subject. (Reg. 133, 243, 358.)

DUES.

REG. 105. LIABLE FOR DUES. Only Master Masons are liable for dues and subject to discipline for nonpayment thereof.

REG. 106. NO EXPULSION FOR NONPAYMENT. A lodge cannot expel a member merely for nonpayment of dues, but if a member be able to pay and refuse to do so, he may be expelled, even after having been suspended for nonpayment.

REG. 107. DUES CEASE, WHEN. Dues go on until the member dies, dimits, is suspended or expelled, unless he be lawfully excused by his lodge.

REG. 108. DUES NOT CHARGED DURING SUSPENSION. A suspended Mason is only chargeable with dues up to the time of his suspension, and not during suspension.

REG. 109. DUES REMITTED. Dues of one under suspension for nonpayment thereof can only be remitted by unanimous ballot after petition, because it is equivalent to full payment, and restores to membership. Remission of dues of one not under suspension may be determined by *viva voce* assent of a majority of those members who are present at a stated meeting. (Reg. 295, 322.)

REG. 110. REMISSION OR PAYMENT OF DUES OF ONE DYING UNDER SUSPENSION. A lodge cannot remit the dues (or receive the same from the family or friends) of a dead brother, who died under suspension for nonpayment of dues, and bury him with Masonic honors. (Reg. 37, 320.)

REG. 111. REMITTING LODGE DUES, NO EFFECT ON GRAND LODGE DUES. A lodge has the right to remit dues owing by a member, but that will not relieve the lodge from payment of all dues and assessments levied by the Grand Lodge.

DUES TO THE GRAND LODGE.

REG. 112. GRAND MASTER CANNOT REMIT DUES. The Grand Master cannot remit the dues or assessments.

EDICT.

REG. 113. BINDING AT ONCE. An edict, decree, or resolution of the Grand Lodge takes effect and is binding upon the Subordinate Lodge and the Craft from its passage, unless otherwise specially provided.

ELECTIONEERING.

REG. 114. ELECTIONEERING BY ANY ONE. In reference to speeches nominating candidates for official stations in lodges or the Grand Lodge, section 16 of the Constitution not only prohibits one who is a candidate for office from electioneering for himself, but prohibits electioneering by any member of the lodge or Grand Lodge for any one else. Officers should not be elected through favoritism, but on account of merit. This is the only construction of said section that will prevent a species of politics from entering Masonry.

ELECTIONS.

REG. 115. CHARTER MUST BE PRESENT. The election of officers by a lodge when the charter or its certificate is not present is illegal. They cannot be installed and the old officers hold over. (See Const., sec. 24.)

REG. 116. ELECTION VOID; WHEN; EFFECT. An election of lodge officers held on any other day or in any other way than that authorized by the Constitution and laws of the Grand Lodge is of no effect.

REG. 117. TIE VOTE IN ELECTION. In no case has the Master or Grand Master two votes, even in the event of a tie. If he should cast two votes at an election of an officer, such election would be void. (Reg. 221.)

REG. 118. TYLER'S VOTE. If the Tyler be given an opportunity to vote, the election is not void because of his

failure to do so, and if he be inadvertently overlooked, and his vote would not change the result, the election is valid.

REG. 119. BUT ONE IS NAMED. In case but one brother be mentioned for any office, he may be elected by a single ballot, deposited at the unanimous request (by vote) of the brethren present.

ENTERED APPRENTICE; FELLOW CRAFT.

REG. 120. SUITABLE PROFICIENCY. It is not lawful to pass an Entered Apprentice or raise a Fellow Craft before he has learned the first section of the catechism of the degree attained by him, and been examined, in open lodge, as to his proficiency therein. (Reg. 51.)

EXPEL; EXPULSION.

REG. 121. SUSPENDED CAN BE EXPELLED. A Mason under suspension can be tried and expelled, the same as if he were in good standing.

FEES.

REG. 122. MINISTERS MUST PAY FEES. The conferring of any degree upon a minister or other person without the payment of the fee for the degree is in violation of the Constitution.

REG. 123. FEE RETURNED, WHEN. The fee accompanying a petition should in all cases be promptly returned if the applicant be rejected.

REG. 124. CONSOLIDATED LODGES. No fee is payable to the Grand Lodge for the charter of lodges consolidated under constitutional provision, but the Grand Secretary is entitled to his fee, as in other cases.

FESTIVAL.

REG. 125. FUNDS RAISED BY FESTIVALS. Funds raised for a lodge by festivals, suppers, etc., are the property of the lodge, and should be paid over to the Secretary by the committee having the festivals, etc., in charge.

FINANCE.

REG. 126. LODGE MANAGES ITS OWN FINANCES. A Subordinate Lodge has a right to manage its financial affairs in its own way, subject to such restrictions as are or may be prescribed by the Grand Lodge.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

REG. 127. SHOULD OBTAIN INFORMATION, HOW. On all questions involving accounts between the Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges, or for fines or forfeiture accruing to the Grand Lodge, or involving any other accounts which are required by law to be kept by the Grand Secretary, the Committee on Finance should call upon that officer, as custodian of the records, for information in reference to said accounts before making any report or recommendation adverse to the financial interests of the Grand Lodge.

GAMBLING.

REG. 128. RAFFLING IS GAMBLING—A MASONIC OFFENSE. Any violation of the laws of God or of the State, involving moral turpitude, is a violation of Masonic law. Gambling is a violation of the moral law and the laws of the State, and is therefore a Masonic offense.

REG. 129. GRAND LODGE SOLE PROPRIETOR OF SYMBOLIC DEGREES. The Grand Lodge, to the extent of its territorial jurisdiction, is the absolute, exclusive, and indisputable owner and controller of the whole system of creed and symbolism of the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason. From this proprietorship all authority possessed by Subordinate Lodges or individuals to assemble in the capacity of Masons, in the name of Masonry, is derived.

REG. 130. GRAND LODGE CREATOR OF LODGES; THE FOUNDATION OF ALL MASONRY. Unlike our civil governmental polity, which is the creature of the people and performs

secondary or delegated functions, the Grand Lodge is the creator of the Subordinate Lodges, and the repository of Masonic authority. Whatever superstructure is erected upon symbolic Masonry in North Carolina stands upon the foundation—the groundwork—laid by the Grand Lodge.

REG. 131. A RITE OPERATING AS "MASONIC"; GRAND LODGE MAY JUDGE. The moment an "independent rite" begins to operate in the name of Masonry, and avowedly built upon the system of symbolic degrees, the Grand Lodge has the right to pronounce judgment upon its legitimacy and to authorize or interdict Masonic intercourse therewith.

REG. 132. GRAND LODGE MAY DETERMINE AS TO LEGITIMACY. The Grand Lodge has the right, subject to the Constitution, to declare by ordinary enactment what bodies in this jurisdiction, acting in the name of Masonry, are legitimate.

REG. 133. GRAND LODGE CONSTRUES LAWS. The Grand Lodge is a judicial as well as a legislative body, and has the right to construe its own laws.

GRAND MARSHAL.

REG. 134. TAKES NOTICE OF WRONGDOING AT GRAND LODGE. It is the duty of the Grand Master to take official notice of and report to the Grand Lodge any drunkenness or wrongdoing of any one in attendance upon the meeting of the Grand Lodge. (Reg. 293.)

GRAND MASTER.

REG. 135. GRAND MASTER'S PREROGATIVE SUBORDINATE TO LAW. The Grand Master is the creature of the Grand Lodge, deriving all his authority from that body, and is not invested with any "prerogative" which might annul her laws or edicts, or contravene her avowed policy.

REG. 136. GRAND MASTER AD INTERIM EXECUTIVE. The Grand Master is not the Grand Lodge during vacation, but his decisions, as its executive head, must be obeyed *ad interim*, and these are subject to review by the Grand Lodge.

REG. 137. GRAND MASTER'S DECISIONS OBEYED. The lodge should obey the mandate of the Grand Master, and upon refusal of its officers to submit to his decision, until reversed by the Grand Lodge, he should regard it as revolutionary, and take its charter into custody.

REG. 138. GRAND MASTER'S POWER IN VACATION. The Grand Master must, in the interim of the Grand Lodge, be the executive authority in all matters pertaining to Masonic discipline, the correction of errors, the communication of proper instruction, reconcilements of contending lodges and brethren, laying corner-stones and dedicating public edifices.

REG. 139. SPECIAL LAWS HAVE PRECEDENCE. A general decision of a Grand Master, though approved by the Grand Lodge, is subordinate to a decision of the Grand Lodge upon a special case.

REG. 140. GRAND MASTER MAY SUSPEND A MASTER. The Grand Master has the right to suspend the Master of a Subordinate Lodge for cause, notwithstanding the opinion of the members of the lodge may be to the contrary. (Const., 167.)

REG. 141. GRAND MASTER CANNOT INTERFERE IN TRIAL. The Grand Master cannot determine whether proceedings in a trial were or were not regular, or reverse the action of a lodge, or interfere with the result. These matters can be determined by the Grand Lodge only, upon appeal.

REG. 142. GRAND MASTER NO AUTHORITY OVER CANDIDATES' QUALIFICATIONS. The Grand Master has no authority to grant dispensations to confer degrees on one deemed by the lodge physically disqualified.

REG. 143. GRAND MASTER GIVES NO SECRET DECISIONS. The Grand Master should not give any decision which is to be "kept secret from the lodge," or suppressed, from his report to the Grand Lodge. (See Const., sec. 25 (5), and Reg. 86.)

REG. 144. GRAND MASTER'S PORTRAIT AND SKETCH. It is the duty of the Grand Master, immediately after his instal-

lation, and of each Past Grand Master, to file with the Grand Secretary a sketch of his life and a portrait of himself, similar to those of Past Grand Masters now in the Grand Lodge hall.

GRAND SECRETARY.

REG. 145. GRAND SECRETARY PRINTS REPORTS. The Grand Secretary is authorized to commence printing reports, returns, etc., before the Grand Lodge convenes, and distribute the same in the Grand Lodge.

REG. 146. REPORTS DELINQUENTS, WHEN. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to report annually to the Grand Lodge those lodges failing to comply with the law in relation to making returns, and payment of dues and assessments.

REG. 147. SETTLEMENT WITH LODGES; ERRORS ADJUSTED. It is proper and lawful for the Grand Secretary, in settling with lodges, to be governed by the equities of each case, charging them with any indebtedness which has been omitted, and crediting them with any amounts to which they may be entitled, subject to appeal.

REG. 148. PAPERS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE, WHEN. Papers which are to be acted upon by the Grand Lodge, coming into the hands of the Grand Secretary prior to the assembling of the Grand Lodge, should by him be referred to appropriate committees.

GRAND TREASURER.

REG. 149. SUBSCRIPTION TO NATIONAL RELIEF BOARD. The Grand Treasurer is authorized to annually renew the subscription to the National Masonic Board of Relief at not exceeding one-half cent per capita on the affiliated Masons in this jurisdiction, upon his being satisfied, after investigation, that said board has sent one copy of all of its circulars, giving notice of impostors to every lodge in North Carolina, and shall certify the fact to the Grand Secretary.

HEAL.

REG. 150. DEFINITION OF HEAL. To heal is to cure. The obligation makes the Mason. Healing is reobligating a brother to cure or correct that which has been omitted or done in error in making him a Mason, or in passing or raising him.

REG. 151. POWER TO HEAL; WHO ORDERS IT. The Master in open lodge has the power to heal so far as to correct irregularities done therein. In cases where a lodge may act, it may request another lodge to perform that duty for it. The Grand Lodge, or Grand Master during vacation, may determine how and what healing shall be done.

REG. 152. CLANDESTINES CANNOT BE HEALED. Neither a lodge, the Grand Master, nor the Grand Lodge can make legitimate by any process of healing, degrees conferred in a clandestine lodge.

IGNORANCE.

REG. 153. IGNORANCE NO EXCUSE. Ignorance of law is not a valid excuse for delinquency.

IMPOSTORS.

REG. 154. IMPOSTORS REPORTED, WHEN. It is the duty of the Secretaries of all Subordinate Lodges, or the Committee of Charity of the same, on donations being made to any one representing himself to be a brother, to report the fact to the Grand Secretary immediately, giving his name and the name of the lodge to which he reports himself as belonging, and such other description of him as may be necessary to identify him.

REG. 155. "TRAMP MASONS"; DETECTION, PROSECUTION. "Tramp Masons" can be detected by telegraphing to the lodge from which they claim to hail, and their business may be stopped by prosecuting in the courts such of them as are found to be impostors.

INSTALLATION.

REG. 156. MASTER'S RIGHT TO INSTALL SUCCESSOR. The Master has the right to preside when present, and no one can displace him save the Grand Master; hence he has the right and prerogative to install his successor as much as to perform any other function of his office.

REG. 157. INSTALLED AFTER EACH ELECTION. Elective officers should be reinstalled after each election.

REG. 158. ALL MASTERS TO BE INSTALLED. After his installation, the Master lawfully selected by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master possesses all the qualifications, and should be entrusted with all the ceremonies, appertaining to the proper and complete discharge of the duties of his office.

REG. 159. ELECTION CONFERS NO AUTHORITY, BUT VESTS RIGHT. The act of a lodge in the election of officers confers no authority to exercise the powers or duties of office, but it does vest in the persons elected a right to be installed. Installation is a condition precedent to the right to exercise the powers of office. (Reg. 160, 215.)

REG. 160. STOPPED BY CHARGES. A Master-elect against whom an accusation is made or charges are pending, should not be installed until they are disposed of; but he is entitled to a speedy trial. If an accusation be made or charges are about to be preferred, notice should at once be given, and the charges should be preferred not later than the next stated meeting.

REG. 161. PROXY OR UNWILLING INSTALLATION. It is obviously improper to install a man by proxy when against his will. Such installation would be void, and the old officers would hold over.

REG. 162. NEW LODGE ELECTS SUBORDINATE OFFICERS. The installing officer appointed to set a new lodge to work shall preside and order a ballot for Treasurer and Secretary by the brethren present who are to constitute the new lodge. (Const., 187.)

INSURANCE.

REG. 163. LODGES SHOULD INSURE HALL. Subordinate Lodges ought to insure their lodge-rooms, paraphernalia and furniture, and not wait until the importance and necessity of so doing shall have been burned into them.

REG. 164. GRAND SECRETARY TO INSURE LIBRARY. The Grand Secretary shall keep the Grand Lodge Library and other property of the Grand Lodge properly insured.

JURISDICTION.

REG. 165. JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARY. The Constitution prescribes the boundary between lodges, but lodges may by agreement limit or change their jurisdictional line so that the same will be nearer to one than to the other. For the good of Masonry the Grand Master may, by edict, prescribe concurrent jurisdiction as provided in section 98.

REG. 166. CONTROVERSY AS TO JURISDICTION. In case of controversy as to the jurisdictional lines, each lodge interested ought to appoint a committee to act jointly with a committee from other lodges concerned, and each be clothed with power to agree with the other just where such (midway) lines run, and settle the question so that there shall be harmony: *Provided*, that the Constitution be strictly adhered to; that is, the lines must be equidistant from each lodge, measured as nearly by an air line as can be determined, subject to conditions in Regulation 171.

REG. 167. RESIDENCE AND LODGE-ROOM DETERMINE JURISDICTION. The territorial jurisdiction depends on the distance from the candidate's place of residence to the lodge-room, and not to the county line or corporate limits of town or city, where there is more than one lodge. If the nearest city lodge (Constitution, 99) has the jurisdiction, any lodge in such city may receive the petition, or waive jurisdiction, precisely as if it were the only lodge in such city.

REG. 168. SOJOURNER. A mere sojourner in a lodge jurisdiction is not a *bona fide* resident therein.

REG. 169. JURISDICTION OF UNNATURALIZED PERSONS. Although a candidate be not a naturalized citizen of the United States, yet if his home is in North Carolina, he may be a Mason in a North Carolina lodge, provided he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of such lodge the required time or waiver of jurisdiction be obtained. (See Const., sec. 101.)

REG. 170. WAIVER OF JURISDICTION OVER ELECTED CANDIDATE. If a lodge in North Carolina, having jurisdiction, elect a petitioner to take the degrees, and the petitioner be in another State, the North Carolina lodge may request a lodge in such other State to confer the degrees. The request should bear the seal of the lodge and be accompanied by a certificate under seal showing he had been elected to take the degrees—the identity being fully established.

REG. 171. WAIVER OF JURISDICTION; HOW GRANTED. Waiver of jurisdiction can only be granted by a lodge having jurisdiction, and upon request made by a lodge, over its seal, to which the petition for degrees has been presented. The vote on the waiver shall be by ballot, and if a majority of the votes be cast against the waiver, the request shall be refused.

REG. 172. EFFECT OF REMOVAL FROM JURISDICTION AFTER REJECTION. A North Carolina lodge, having rejected a petitioner, loses jurisdiction over him upon his removal to another State, and in his efforts to become a Mason he must be governed by the laws of the latter jurisdiction.

REG. 173. PERPETUAL JURISDICTION. The doctrine of "Perpetual Jurisdiction" over a rejected profane is abrogated in North Carolina.

REG. 174. JURISDICTIONAL GOLDEN RULE AS TO OTHER STATES. North Carolina has always maintained the doctrine of territorial jurisdiction, and accorded the other Grand Lodges what it reserves to itself, the right to pass upon the fitness of all candidates who have been *bona fide* residents of the State for the requisite time. The Grand Lodge of North Carolina has never claimed power to act out-

side of its own jurisdiction, nor will it allow its own action to be controlled by any other body of Masons.

REG. 175. WHEN CHARGES AGAINST NONAFFILIATES GIVE JURISDICTION. A lodge having preferred charges against a nonaffiliate for un-Masonic conduct while in its jurisdiction, retains jurisdiction, although the offender should remove into the jurisdiction of another lodge. The lodge having such jurisdiction must use it by giving a speedy trial, or its jurisdiction will lapse.

REG. 176. JURISDICTION GIVEN TO NEW LODGES. The consent of the neighboring lodges whose jurisdiction would be affected by the creation of a new lodge cannot be dispensed with.

REG. 177. JURISDICTION OF DEFUNCT LODGE LAPSES. When the charter of a lodge shall have been finally forfeited or surrendered, the jurisdiction and unfinished material of such lodge lapses, not to the Grand Lodge, but to the lodge nearest to it, and they control the territory precisely as if the extinct lodge had never existed. (Const., 206-207.)

REG. 178. LAWSUIT, LAND TENURES, ETC. A lawsuit is not a Masonic offense. A Masonic lodge has no more jurisdiction over land tenures and easements than it has over the probate of wills, or the granting of divorces. Keep out of the courts, if you can, and do not take your lawsuits into your lodges.

JURISPRUDENCE.

REG. 179. JURISPRUDENCE COMMITTEE; ADDITIONAL DUTIES. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Jurisprudence each year, when reporting upon the decisions of the Grand Master, to recommend which, if any, of such decisions should become regulations. If, in the opinion of said committee, a point has been decided by the Grand Master which is not, but should be, made a part of the Constitution, Regulations, or Code, and the decision be not in proper form therefor, or if any amendment to the Constitution, Regulations, or Code be proposed to the Grand Lodge, the same

shall be read and then referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, and said committee shall couch it in suitable terms and submit to the Grand Lodge for its action such constitutional amendment, regulation, or code provision, with the recommendation of said committee.

LAWS.

REG. 180. VIOLATION OF STATE LAWS. It is not the province of Masonry to protect or punish its votaries for violations of the laws of the State; but, irrespective of other tribunals, Masons who violate the laws of Masonry should be punished by the Order.

LECTURE; LECTURERS.

REG. 181. PENALTY FOR HEARING ITINERANT LECTURERS. Subordinate Lodges are directed to refuse to hear lecturers or receive work from itinerant or traveling lecturers, and this Grand Lodge will hold them strictly to account for violating this regulation.

REG. 182. PENALTY FOR RECOMMENDING ITINERANT LECTURERS. Any Subordinate Lodge or Master in this jurisdiction who shall furnish credentials in favor of a traveling lecturer to lecture in another jurisdiction without permission from the Grand Lodge shall be punished in such manner as this Grand Lodge may determine.

LIBRARY.

(See Lodge Books.)

REG. 183. LODGE LIBRARY; HOW KEPT. Each lodge shall have a case in which to keep the library of the lodge, including the "Book of Constitution" a copy of Andrews' Digest, and the Grand Lodge Proceedings procurable. These books, and Proceedings especially, should always be in the custody of the Secretary or Librarian, and at hand for reference and use.

REG. 184. FUNDS TO SUSTAIN GRAND LODGE LIBRARY. All fines and forfeitures adjusted and collected shall be appropriated to library account. (Const., 150.)

LIFE MEMBERS.

REG. 185. VESTED RIGHTS OF LIFE MEMBERS. A by-law of a lodge placing an assessment for any purpose upon "life members" exempted therefrom before such by-laws was passed, is invalid. Life membership is a vested right which the lodge cannot take away, except by regular suspension or due trial for un-Masonic conduct.

REG. 186. LIFE MEMBERS MADE CONDITIONALLY OR SPECIALLY. A clause in the by-laws making members "life members" on certain conditions does not prevent the lodge from making a life member of some brother for special reasons, but this cannot be done except by ballot after one month's previous notice.

LODGE.

(See Charter; Meeting Place.)

REG. 187. OPEN, CLOSE, AND CALL OFF A LODGE. It is necessary to open a Master Mason's Lodge in order to open or close a lodge on a lower degree. After a lodge is closed it cannot be "called from labor to refreshment" without opening it again.

REG. 188. TO WHAT TIME A LODGE IS CLOSED. Every Master Mason's Lodge is closed "until the next stated communication, unless sooner called in case of emergency." Lodges of Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft Masons are closed without date.

REG. 189. CHANGE OF LODGE NAME. The Grand Lodge, and not the Grand Master, on petition of members of a lodge, has the power to change the name of the lodge. (Reg. 59.)

REG. 190. NAME OF THIRD DEGREE LODGE. It is improper to style a lodge of the third degree a "Master's Lodge." The correct appellation is "Master Mason's Lodge."

REG. 191. DEGREES OUT OF TIME. Should any Subordinate Lodge confer any of the degrees of Masonry out of time, in violation of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, the charter of said lodge may be arrested by the Grand Master. (Reg. 86.)

REG. 192. CONSOLIDATED LODGES; CANDIDATES. Where two or more lodges have consolidated, a candidate for initiation, elected in one of the lodges before consolidation, but not initiated, may be initiated in the consolidated lodge without another ballot, if there be no objection.

REG. 193. LODGES APPEAR IN PUBLIC, WHEN. A Masonic lodge shall not appear in public upon any occasion except such as may be authorized by Masonic law. It may, without a dispensation, assemble as a lodge and attend religious services or funerals, or to celebrate St. John's Day. (Reg. 348.)

REG. 194. THE INCORPORATION OF A LODGE does not affect the relation between the Grand Lodge and said Subordinate Lodge.

REG. 195. LAWSUIT TO COLLECT DUES. A lodge not chartered under the laws of the State cannot sue in the civil courts for unpaid dues. Its remedy is by suspending the derelict brother, and if he persist in leaving his dues unpaid, when financially able to pay them, he may be tried for un-Masonic conduct, and, if found guilty, expelled.

LODGE BOOKS.

(See Books, Library.)

REG. 196. LODGE BOOKS OF RECORD AND ACCOUNTS. The Printing Department at the Orphan Asylum is directed to prepare under the direction of the Grand Secretary appropriate lodge books of records and accounts, and Masonic blanks and forms with instructions as to how they ought to be kept. Only a fair and reasonable price shall be charged for these books and blanks. Every new lodge shall procure these books when dispensation is granted, and other lodges are recommended to use them. (Reg. 279.)

REG. 197. PRESERVATION OF LODGE RECORDS. All the lodge books of records and accounts—old as well as new—ought to be carefully preserved under lock and key by the Secretary.

LODGES DEFUNCT.

(See Dimits from Defunct Lodges.)

REG. 198. CLAIMS, HOW PROVEN. Claims against defunct lodges ought to be proven as any claim against a decedent's estate is proved, *i. e.*, by affidavit that "the claim is just and has never been paid; that there is no offset or discount against the same, nor any usury embraced therein." As a rule, there should be one corroborating witness or documentary evidence as to the correctness of the claim.

REG. 199. STATUS OF MEMBERS OF LODGES RESTORED. The organization of a new lodge at the place formerly occupied by a defunct lodge, though of the same name, does not restore the members of the old lodge to membership. They must procure dimits from the Grand Secretary and petition for membership as any other nonaffiliate.

REG. 200. DUES OF DEFUNCT LODGE MEMBERS. Members of a defunct lodge are to be charged dues to the date of surrender or forfeiture of charter; that is, up to the day the lodge actually became defunct.

LODGE PROPERTY.

REG. 201. DISPOSAL OF GRAND LODGE PROPERTY. It is not the prerogative or right of the Grand Master to give away or in any way dispose of property of the Grand Lodge.

REG. 202. DISPOSAL OF LODGE PROPERTY. Every live lodge has a right to dispose of its possessions in any lawful manner it may deem best, but not so when it has in view the surrendering of its charter. (Const., sec. 197.)

LODGE-ROOM.

(See Meeting Place; Insurance.)

REG. 203. JOINT USE OF LODGE-ROOMS. If lodges can, without too heavily burdening themselves, possess their own

altar and fireside, they should do it. Whether their lodge-rooms should be used for any other than Masonic purposes must be left to the lodges themselves. Where other societies occupy the rooms used by the Masonic lodge, all Masonic paraphernalia should be removed immediately after the lodge shall have been closed.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

REG. 204. NEW LODGE OFFICERS ADMITTED FOR EXAMINATION. A lodge having given its consent to the formation of a new lodge in its territory, its members cannot prevent the proposed officers of the new lodge from being admitted into such lodge for the purpose of examination.

REG. 205. RIGHTS OF MEMBERS OF LODGES U. D. Members initiated in lodges under dispensation have the same rights and privileges as members of a chartered lodge.

MASON.

REG. 206. THE WORD "MASON" AS AN AFFIX. The word "Mason" may properly follow the words Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft when referring to a lodge or brethren of those degrees.

REG. 207. RIGHTS TO TRIAL. A Mason cannot be deprived of his Masonic rights except by due trial and conviction. A compliance with the provisions of sections 152 and 155 of the Constitution, in reference to suspensions for non-payment of dues, is a trial.

THE ORPHANS' FRIEND.

REG. 208. OFFICIAL ORGAN. *The Orphans' Friend* is the official organ of this Grand Lodge.

MASONRY OR FREEMASONRY.

REG. 209. MASONRY IS NONSECTARIAN, NONPOLITICAL, AND MUST REMAIN SO. The avoidance of political subjects in the lodge-room is a cardinal principle of Masonry, and a Mason

must not use his lodge connection to further his political ambition. We are taught, among the first lessons in Masonry, that it unites, upon the principle of brotherly love, men of every country, sect, and opinion. Our ancient brethren wisely determined that no political or religious distinctions should ever limit its charity. It is peculiar to no country, but common to all. It recognizes no religion but that unfaltering trust in God, who created the world and all things therein—the Grand Architect of the Universe, by whose unerring square the blocks we offer must at last be tried, and who will reward us according to our merit.

MASTER.

REG. 210. TITLE. The principal officer of a lodge is Master, not Worshipful Master. The prefix "Worshipful" is a title of respect, given him by others, and not the name of his office. It is improper for the Master to sign his name "A. B., Worshipful Master." It should be "A. B., Master."

REG. 211. WHO IS "THE MASTER"? The one acting as Master is clothed with the power and held to the same accountability as the regularly installed Master of the lodge —during the time he is lawfully acting as Master, and no longer. (Reg. 222.)

REG. 212. RE-ELECTION OF A MASTER MANY TIMES. The Constitution does not prohibit the reëlection of a Master every year during his life; but serving as Master of a lodge for many years is a reflection on the lodge and on the Master himself—not a matter to boast of. If one be a capable Master, he will so instruct his Wardens and members that there will be more than one who is "worthy and well qualified" to take his place. To retain one in office and keep competent brethren from the gratification of a laudable ambition neutralizes a proper incentive for the members to make efforts to become proficient in Masonic work and methods by placing the reward beyond their hope.

REG. 213. WHO SHOULD NOT BE CHOSEN MASTER. No lodge should elect any brother, either as Master or Warden,

unless he manifest such care and zeal for Masonry as to induce the belief that he can and will qualify himself to preside according to the laws and usages of Masonry.

REG. 214. OBJECTION TO INSTALLING MASTER. If a brother wish to prevent the installation of the Master-elect, he must do so at the proper time and in the proper place, which is in the lodge when the installing officer is about to install him; and the reasons for objecting must be in writing and be valid ones. In the absence of objection or charges, a brother elected Master (if otherwise eligible) is entitled to be installed.

REG. 215. WHEN INSTALLED, THE MASTER'S AUTHORITY IS COMPLETE. When installed, the Master's authority to preside over the lodge is complete, and his acts, within the scope of that authority, are binding. (Reg. 159.)

REG. 216. THE MASTER HABITUALLY ABSENT FROM LODGE. A Master of a Masonic lodge cannot habitually absent himself from the meetings of his lodge without violation of his oath of office, and by so doing he lays himself open to censure, and becomes liable to suspension by the Grand Master.

REG. 217. MASTER HAS ELECTION REPORTED, WHEN. The Master, immediately after the election, shall cause the Secretary to report to the Grand Secretary the names of officers elected and appointed.

REG. 218. CANNOT DECLARE BY-LAW VOID. The Master cannot declare a by-law void nor set it aside after the same has been approved by the Committee on By-laws of the Grand Lodge. (Reg. 40.)

REG. 219. MASTER REQUIRES LODGE TO OBEY GRAND MASTER, WHEN. The Master should require his lodge to obey the mandate of the Grand Master; refusal of its members to submit to his decisions until reversed by the Grand Lodge is revolutionary, and subjects the offenders to punishment for un-Masonic conduct.

REG. 220. CASTING VOTE. The Master, or presiding officer of a lodge, has the casting vote in case of a tie; but in *no* case has he two votes on any question that may come before his lodge. (Reg. 117.)

REG. 221. MASTER CANNOT BE SUSPENDED FOR NONPAYMENT. The Master cannot be suspended during his term of office for nonpayment of dues or other offenses except as provided in section 167 of the Constitution.

REG. 222. CUSTODIAN OF CHARTER. The Master is custodian of the charter, and cannot delegate that duty to another. (See Reg. 211.)

REG. 223. REQUIRES SECRETARY TO PAY MONEY, HOW, WHEN. The Master must see that the Secretary promptly pays lodge funds to the Treasurer, and is justified in removing a Secretary who uses lodge money or improperly retains it in his hands.

REG. 224. MASTER PRO TEM. DRAWING WARRANTS. A Master *pro tem.* should not draw a warrant for money appropriated by the lodge, except while he is lawfully acting in such capacity.

MASTER MASON.

REG. 225. MASTER MASON ENTITLED TO FULL BENEFITS. A member of the Fraternity, to receive the full benefits of the Order, viz., the right to attend the lodge in all the degrees, to vote upon petitions, to vote for officers, to hold office, to sit in the Grand Lodge, to receive Masonic burial, etc., must be an affiliated Master Mason.

MEETING.

(See Meeting Place.)

REG. 226. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO MEET FOR A YEAR. The Grand Master should arrest the charter of a lodge which has had no meeting for more than a year, and cite it to appear before the Grand Lodge as provided in section 25 (9) of the Constitution, unless immediate and satisfactory steps be taken to rehabilitate the lodge.

REG. 227. STATED MEETING CLOSED, WHEN. When a lodge closes at its stated meeting, it cannot be opened again the same day to transact business which belongs to that class that can only be transacted at a stated meeting. (Reg. 45.)

MEETING PLACE.

REG. 228. STEPS NECESSARY TO CHANGE THE MEETING PLACE. To change the meeting place of a lodge, these steps are essential: A motion or resolution to move to a designated place may be offered at a stated meeting; if it be seconded, action thereon must be postponed until a subsequent stated meeting. Within ten days after the motion or resolution was offered, notice of the proposed change of meeting place and of the time when it will be considered by the lodge shall be sent to every member. At the meeting designated for action on the motion or resolution, the Secretary shall report (and note in the minutes) when and how said notices were sent. He will also enter the names of all members present, how many voted for the motion to move, and how many voted against it. If three-fourths of the members of the lodge present vote for the removal (if it be to another hall within the same town), the move shall be made. But if it be proposed to move to some place that would invade the jurisdiction of other lodges, the consent of every lodge whose jurisdiction would be affected by such removal is necessary. Certificates of such consents shall be sent to the Grand Secretary, together with full transcripts from the lodge minutes touching such removal (over the lodge seal, and the Grand Secretary shall forward the same to the Grand Master, who will return them with his written authority for the lodge to move as desired, or his refusal to do so. In either case, the Grand Secretary shall report the decision of the Grand Master to the lodge wishing to remove. The Grand Master's consent to any removal of a lodge shall not continue in force beyond the next communication of the Grand Lodge, but if the Grand Lodge confirm the action of the Grand Master, the removal shall thereby be made permanent from the moment the fact shall be indorsed upon the lodge charter, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, and shall not be operative until that be done. The same steps shall be taken in case of the change of the name of a lodge, as far as applicable. (Reg. 59.)

REG. 229. TEMPORARY CHANGE OF MEETING PLACE. A lodge may temporarily occupy a hall not its own for the purpose of conferring degrees or transacting special business, provided the membership be given due notice thereof. The charter must be present at the place of meeting.

REG. 230. MEETING ON FIRST FLOOR. A lodge may hold its meeting on the first floor, but in such case great care shall be exercised in guarding the lodge-room from cowans and eavesdroppers.

MINUTES.

(See Proceedings.)

REG. 231. MINUTES AND APPROVAL DEFINED. The minutes of a lodge are but a record of what transpires, and the approval thereof merely signifies that the Secretary has made a true record. Subsequent approval of the minutes is but placing the official sanction upon the written evidence of facts, and has no effect upon the act itself. (Reg. 287-288-289.)

REG. 232. TRUE RECORD MUST STAND. When a just and true minute of the proceedings of a lodge is recorded by the Secretary, no amendment or question or act can be entertained or allowed which tends to make it conform to a state of facts not existing. (Reg. 287-288-289.)

REG. 233. QUESTION ON APPROVING MINUTES. The only question to be decided upon motion to approve the minutes is, Has the Secretary faithfully and truly recorded what was actually done? If he has, the minutes should be approved by the lodge. (Reg. 287-288-289.)

MONTH.

REG. 234. MASONIC MONTH. The month mentioned in Masonic law means a lunar month, or twenty-eight days.

NEGRO LODGES.

(See France.)

REG. 235. IRREGULAR AND CLANDESTINE. African or negro Masonry in the United States is declared to be irregular and clandestine.*

NONAFFILIATED.

REG. 236. NONAFFILIATE HAS NO RIGHTS OR PRIVILEGES IN MASONRY. A dimitted Mason, or one who was a member of a defunct lodge and has not joined another since his lodge became defunct, is not entitled to any "privilege of Masonry" or right, although he may be suffered to visit a lodge once. His family has no claims.

NOTICE.

REG. 237. LAWFUL SERVICE, HOW OBTAINED. Lawful service can be had by means of a registered letter. (Const., sec. 156.)

OBJECTION.

REG. 238. OBJECTION TO AFFILIATION. Section 122 of the Constitution does not authorize objection to a petitioner for affiliation after the ballot is taken, because, when the ballot is taken, he is either elected a member or rejected.

REG. 239. OBJECTIONS; REASONS OR MOTIVES FOR. The brother objecting is not obliged to give reasons for his objections. (Const., sec. 121.)

OBLIGATION.

REG. 240. DEFECT IN OBLIGATION NOT VALID PLEA. A defect in the administration of the obligations is not a valid plea to a specific charge of un-Masonic conduct.

REG. 241. MASONIC OBLIGATIONS ARE MUTUAL AND RECIPROCAL. The obligation of the individual Mason to his

*NOTE.—See full report on its history, and intercourse with the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington cut off for this reason, that body having recognized it. (1899, pp. 63-68.) But all by Washington, North Carolina, *et al.* was subsequently rescinded. (See Proceedings 1900. Appendix, pp. 2 and 3.)

lodge is to pay his dues, obey the Constitution and laws of the Grand Lodge and of the Subordinate Lodge to which he belongs. The obligation of the Craft to the individual is to protect him in his Masonic rights; to extend the hand of charity to himself and his family when in need.

OFFENSES.

(See Books.)

REG. 242. The use of Masonic emblems, or the term "Masonic" in advertising any business by an individual or company, is a Masonic offense, and subjects the user to trial.

REG. 243. PROFANITY. Habitually taking the name of God in vain, or blasphemy, is a Masonic offense.

REG. 244. INTEMPERANCE. Drunkenness is a Masonic offense, and lodges should be rigid in their discipline on this subject. (Reg. 104, 134, 293, 360.)

REG. 245. FORNICATION OR ADULTERY. Unlawful carnal intercourse with any female is a Masonic offense, and should be punished as such.

REG. 246. VIOLATION OF OATH. The violation of an oath lawfully taken is a Masonic offense.

REG. 247. ABUSE OR DESERTION OF WIFE OR FAMILY. The abuse, battery, or injury by a Mason of his wife is an offense against Masonry. For a Mason to desert his wife or family is un-Masonic conduct. A Mason is bound to obey the moral law, and is under peculiar obligations to observe and preserve the sanctity of the marital relation.

REG. 248. BANKRUPTCY. To honestly take the benefit of the bankrupt law is not a Masonic offense, but this does not relieve a bankrupt from the moral obligation to pay his just debt, should he thereafter become able.

REG. 249. LAWSUITS. A lawsuit is not a Masonic offense.

REG. 250. REFUSAL TO MEET PECUNIARY OBLIGATIONS. Inability to pay debts is not a Masonic offense, but a debtor's

willful and persistent refusal to meet pecuniary obligations he is able to meet, being an infraction of the moral law, is a Masonic offense.

REG. 251. STATUTE OF LIMITATION. The statute of limitation does not relieve a debtor from the moral obligation to pay a debt, if he is able to do so.

REG. 252. ALL TAKE VOW OF OFFICE. Every officer elected or appointed by the Grand Lodge or Subordinate Lodge should take the vow of office and be regularly inducted into the same, although he may have been reëlected or appointed thereto.

REG. 253. SUSPENSION FROM OFFICE. The Master has no authority to suspend an officer of his lodge from the performance of the duties of his office pending investigation of an alleged offense, or after charges have been preferred, pending trial.

OFFICIAL.

REG. 254. LETTER. An official letter is one that emanates from the Master of a lodge of his own accord, or is written by the Secretary or a committee by authority of the lodge.

OPENING.

REG. 255. FORMAL OPENING ON DEGREES. No work or business can be done on any degree without a formal opening of the lodge on that degree.

REG. 256. PASSWORD. Taking up the password in Subordinate Lodges does not dispense with the necessity of all present being properly examined or vouched for.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

REG. 257. RULES. The permanent rules for conducting business in a lodge are not "subject to the Master's will." They can be suspended only as other rules may be suspended.

PAST GRAND MASTERS.

REG. 258. PAST GRAND MASTER'S JEWEL. The Grand Secretary, on behalf of the Grand Lodge, shall procure and

present to the retiring Grand Master at each annual session of this Grand Body a Past Grand Master's jewel, of the same value and appearance as those heretofore presented.

REG. 259. PORTRAITS. The Grand Treasurer is instructed to pay on warrant not exceeding $25 each for portraits of all Past Grand Masters, as far as they can be obtained.

PAST MASTERS.

REG. 260. PAST MASTER DEFINED. A Past Master is one who has been installed as Master of a symbolic lodge and served to the close of his term: *Provided*, if a lodge should become defunct before that time, "the close of his term" would be when his lodge became defunct.

REG. 261. MAY BE TRIED. After one has ceased to be Master of a lodge, he may be tried by his lodge for un-Masonic conduct while Master. (Const., 167.)

REG. 262. CHAPTER PAST MASTER. A Chapter Past Master cannot, as such, exercise in a symbolic lodge any function pertaining to the office and attributes of the Master, and consequently cannot install a newly elected Master.

PENALTIES.

REG. 263. EXCESSIVE PENALTY. A suspension for seventy-five years is not a penalty contemplated by the Constitution. It is in effect a sentence of expulsion, and a lodge cannot impose one penalty under the guise of another one.

REG. 264. IF FOUND GUILTY, SOME PENALTY MUST BE INFLICTED. When charges have been preferred against a brother in a Subordinate Lodge for un-Masonic conduct, and on trial thereof he has been found guilty, it is the imperative duty of the lodge to impose and carry into execution some one of the penalties prescribed by the Constitution (secs. 149-153), unless a new trial and a reversal of the decision be had in the lodge, or the decision, on appeal, be reversed by the Grand Lodge. If such Subordinate Lodge fail to inflict

a penalty, on its finding of guilty, the facts should be reported to the Grand Master or to the Grand Lodge, in order that proper action may be taken against such lodge.

PETITION; PETITIONER.

REG. 265. SOLICITING PETITIONS. Soliciting petitions for initiation into Masonry is a violation of Masonic law, is contrary to the accepted teachings of the Fraternity, and un-Masonic.

REG. 266. NONAFFILIATE REJECTED. A dimitted Mason can petition any lodge for admission, and he may be rejected without charges being preferred against him or cause shown.

REG. 267. BALLOT ON PETITIONS NECESSARY. A ballot must be taken upon a petition for initiation or membership, whether the report of the committee on investigation be favorable or unfavorable, unless the petition be withdrawn, as permitted in section 118 of the Constitution. (Reg. 287.)

REG. 268. PETITION MUST BE SIGNED AND FEE PAID. No unsigned petition, or one unaccompanied by the fee required by law, shall be received by any lodge.

REG. 269. LODGE JUDGES QUALIFICATIONS; PROTESTS. A lodge having lawful jurisdiction is the sole judge of its petitioner's qualifications. Protests from a neighboring lodge should receive the fullest consideration, but further than that they cannot prevail.

REG. 270. PETITION AFTER REJECTION OR OBJECTION. A profane, whose petition was rejected, cannot again be balloted for unless he petition anew, and then only so as to be balloted on after a lapse of twelve months. The petition shall also be referred to a committee and not be balloted on until a lunar month shall have elapsed. The same rule applies in petitions for membership, except that the brother may again present his petition so as to be balloted on at the expiration of three months. (Reg. 126.)

REG. 271. LODGE, NOT THE MASTER, RECEIVES PETITIONS. The power to receive or refuse to receive a petition presented to the lodge is not in the Master alone, but in the lodge. (Const., 112.)

REG. 272. INABILITY TO WRITE NO BAR. There is no law making the petitioner ineligible solely because of his inability to write.

PRESIDE.

REG. 273. ANY MASTER MASON MAY BE CALLED TO THE CHAIR, WHEN. The Master, Senior Warden or Junior Warden, when presiding over a lodge, has a right to call any Master Mason to the chair, and his acts are legal, provided the one so calling him to preside remain in the lodge-room.

REG. 274. MASTER MASON MAY CONFER DEGREES, WHEN. The Master or officer presiding has the right to invite any Master Mason to confer the degrees, provided he be qualified to do so, without regard to his having filled the chair of the lodge, or whether he be a member or visitor. (Reg. 273.)

REG. 275. PAST MASTER'S QUALIFICATION TO PRESIDE. A Past Master, to have the right (under the Constitution, section 110) to open and preside over a lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens, must be a Past Master of the same lodge over which he is to preside.

PROCEEDINGS.

(See Minutes, Records.)

REG. 276. ADVANCE PRINTING. The Grand Secretary is permitted to commence printing returns and the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence and reports of other committees if they can be had in time to have them completed before the Grand Lodge convenes, without waiting for any that are behind.

REG. 277. PROCEEDINGS MAY BE SOLD. The Grand Secretary is authorized to dispose of as many copies of the Grand

Lodge Proceedings as, in his discretion, can be spared, at the price of fifty cents per copy; and he will account for the proceeds thereof as he accounts for other moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge.

REG. 278. NUMBER AND CONTENTS OF PROCEEDINGS PRINTED. The Grand Secretary shall cause to be printed and bound not to exceed fifteen hundred copies of the Grand Lodge Proceedings embracing the substance of returns of lodges, report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence (unless otherwise instructed by the Grand Lodge), with the names of lodges arranged alphabetically and by counties, statistical and other tables and reports as he shall find to be of benefit to the Craft.

REG. 279. BY WHOM PRINTED. The printing aforesaid shall be done at the Orphan Asylum Printing Office at Oxford so long as that establishment be under the management and sustained by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, at prices and terms to be agreed upon by said Asylum Board the Grand Master and Grand Secretary. Failing to agree, the Grand Master and Grand Secretary are authorized to have the work done elsewhere on the best obtainable terms and conditions. (Reg. 196.)

REG. 280. DISTRIBUTION. Distribution of the Proceedings shall be made by the Grand Secretary sending by mail or other proper means one copy of said Proceedings to each of the elective Grand Officers, Past Grand Masters affiliated with North Carolina lodges, and to every Master and Secretary of each lodge subordinate to this Grand Lodge; three copies to each of the Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, except that to foreign Grand Lodges a less number may be sent if deemed best; also, at his discretion, one copy each to other Masonic bodies, libraries, periodicals, and affiliated Masons who will preserve them, reserving a sufficient number of copies for the use of the Grand Lodge. The Secretary shall keep his copy in the lodge-room in the case heretofore directed to be provided for the use of the lodge.

REG. 281. BINDING. Binding periodicals and proceedings of other Grand Masonic bodies shall be done under direction of the Grand Librarian, when there are in his hands a sufficient number to make suitable volumes, and he shall preserve the same in the Grand Lodge Library.

REG. 282. PRESERVATION. Proceedings of the Grand Lodge shall be preserved by lodges in suitable cases and under charge of the lodge Secretary or Librarian, who shall be responsible for their proper keeping. They may be loaned to members, but in such case shall be returned to the lodge at or before the next succeeding stated meeting. (Reg. 197.)

REG. 283. PROCEEDINGS SENT DECEASED GRAND OFFICER'S FAMILY, WHEN. A bound copy of the Grand Lodge Proceedings, containing the notice of the death of a Grand Officer or Past Grand Officer of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, shall be presented to the family of the deceased.

PUNISHMENT.

(See Penalties.)

REG. 284. DEGREE OF PUNISHMENT, LODGE DETERMINES. The degree of punishment for a Masonic offense is to be determined by the lodge, and it is improper for the Grand Master to indicate to the lodge what it should do.

RECORDS.

(See Minutes, Proceedings.)

REG. 285. EVERYTHING DONE IN A LODGE proper to be written or promulgated officially should be placed on record.

REG. 286. MINUTES KEPT, SIGNED AND PRESERVED. Records should be kept in a proper record or minute-book, and not on sheets of paper, and must be signed officially by the Secretary as soon as approved, and shall be preserved.

REG. 287. WHAT RECORDS SHOULD SHOW. The lodge records should show that the lodge action was in accordance with Masonic law and usage. For example:

(*a*) THAT THE LODGE WAS DULY OPENED on Master Mason's degree.

(*b*) THAT DIMITS ACCOMPANIED PETITIONS of Master Masons for membership.

(*c*) THAT CANDIDATES WERE EXAMINED audibly in open lodge previous to advancement.

(*d*) THAT PETITIONS FOR INITIATION OR MEMBERSHIP were received and referred to committees and laid over for a month, and the ballot was taken after reports thereon were made.

(*e*) THAT PETITIONS, IF WITHDRAWN, were so withdrawn by unanimous ballot before the committee reported unfavorably. (Reg. 267.)

(*f*) THAT A COPY OF THE CHARGES AND NOTICE TO THE ACCUSED of the time and place of taking evidence were properly served, and an opportunity for him to be heard had been given.

REG. 288. HOW WRITTEN. Records must be written in ink, and a marginal index should be made.

REG. 289. APPROVED RECORDS CANNOT BE ALTERED. Neither the Grand Master nor the Grand Secretary has power to alter the records of Grand Lodge Proceedings when once made up and approved. This also applies to the minutes of a Subordinate Lodge when the same have been approved by the lodge and signed by the Secretary. (Reg. 231, 232, 233.)

REFRESHMENT.

REG. 290. NO WORK DURING REFRESHMENT. No part of the work of a lodge can be done by a lodge while at refreshment; therefore, it is not lawful to call a lodge "from labor to refreshment" while conferring the second section of the Master Mason's Degree. (Reg. 348, 360.)

REGALIA.

(See Apron.)

REG. 291. AT BURIAL. The "Regalia" Masonically worn at the burial of a Mason is the clothing of the Master Ma-

son's Degree, to wit, white apron and white gloves, black clothes when practicable.

REPRESENTATIVES.

REG. 292. ATTENDANCE ON GRAND LODGE SITTINGS. Representatives must attend the daily sittings of the Grand Lodge, and be in their seats at all times when the Grand Lodge is in session. They are honored by the service, and are wronging the Grand Lodge by neglecting this duty.

REG. 293. INTOXICATION. Should any one become intoxicated or guilty of wrongdoing while acting as Representative or in attendance upon the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and should it come to the knowledge of the Grand Marshal, it shall be his duty to take official notice thereof and report the act to the Grand Lodge or to the lodge to which the delegate belongs, for such action as may be deemed proper. A brother who cannot repress the promptings of his viler appetites should hide himself in the obscurity of home and not come to the Grand Lodge. (Reg. 104-134-244-360.)

REG. 294. HOW CHAIR IS ADDRESSED. When any member of the Grand Lodge may desire to address the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge, before he shall be recognized or heard, he may be required to announce his name, and the name, number, and location of his lodge.

RESTORE.

REG. 295. SPEEDY TRIAL ON RESTORATION. When a brother is restored, as provided in the Constitution, the lodge having jurisdiction shall give him a speedy trial. (This does not apply when a brother is restored under section 173 of the Constitution.)

REG. 296. PAYMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS BEFORE RESTORATION. It is necessary for a suspended brother first to pay all indebtedness to the lodge before the lodge can receive his petition. The dues for which he was suspended stand

as a just debt against him, which he owes to the lodge, and he should pay it whether he be reinstated or not. (Reg. 107.)

REG. 297. REMISSION OF DUES BEFORE RESTORATION. Subject to the provisions of sections 167 and 168 of the Constitution, a lodge has the right to remit the dues of a suspended member, restore him to membership, and grant him a dimit whenever the facts justify such action. (See Reg. 107, 108, 109.)

REG. 298. NO FEE UPON RESTORATION FROM SUSPENSION. An affiliation fee should not be charged against one who has rested under suspension for nonpayment of dues over two years, and has paid up his dues to the time of suspension and petitions to be restored to good standing only. (Reg. 107-108-109.)

RETURNS.

REG. 299. NO REASON FOR FAILURE TO MAKE RETURNS. There is no sufficient reason why every lodge cannot make its return at the time required by our Constitution. The blanks and an addressed envelope are mailed to the Secretary in ample time and full instructions given. If the Secretary cannot make prompt returns, the Master must see that some one else does it.

REG. 300. REPORTING THE SUSPENDED AND EXPELLED. The Secretary, in reporting the name of an expelled member as required by sections 95 (8) and 154 of the Constitution, shall also state the cause of such expulsion; and in reporting suspensions, other than for nonpayment of dues, shall also state the term for which the brother was suspended.

REG. 301. DELINQUENTS TO BE REPORTED. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to report to the Grand Lodge annually the lodges which shall have failed to comply with the law in relation to making returns in proper time.

SEAL.

REG. 302. SEAL NECESSARY. The law requires the seal of the lodge to be upon every official document, and this is necessary to its validity.

REG. 303. ABSENCE OF SEAL. Indorsing on parts of paper unconnected with the certificate, "No Seal" or "Seal unfit for use," does not give validity thereto.

SECRECY.

(See Ballot.)

REG. 304. SECRECY OF LODGE TRANSACTIONS. Masons have no right to communicate anything transpiring in the lodge-room to the profane or to suspended brethren. Any Mason violating this regulation is guilty of un-Masonic conduct.

SECRETARY.

REG. 305. DUTY TO PAY OVER MONEY. It is the Secretary's positive duty to pay to the Treasurer *all* money collected or received for the lodge, and this once a month, or oftener. It is the Master's duty to see that he does it. The Master is justified in removing a Secretary (or Treasurer) who uses or improperly retains lodge money, to which he has no right.

REG. 306. SECRETARY TO NOTIFY CHAPTERS AND COMMANDERIES. Secretaries are required to promptly notify the chapters and commanderies, in whose jurisdiction the lodges may be situated, of all suspensions, expulsions, and reinstatements made by his lodge.

SUMMONS.

REG. 307. DISOBEDIENCE OF A SUMMONS. A summons is the most forcible writ known to Masonry. So long as he is a member of the Fraternity, a Fellow Craft or a Master Mason must obey this writ, whether he be a nonaffiliate, a member of the lodge issuing the citation, or otherwise. Dis-

obedience thereof would constitute one of the gravest of Masonic offenses, if it be shown the summons had been received.

REG. 308. PENALTY FOR DISOBEDIENCE. The willful failure to obey a Masonic summons lawfully issued and served is an act of insubordination, for which charges should be preferred.

REG. 309. SIGNATURE AND SERVING A SUMMONS. A legal summons must be in duplicate and have the Secretary's signature and the seal of the lodge attached, and must be placed in the hands of a brother who can testify that the summons was duly served, by delivering a copy thereof to the accused, or by sending the same to him by registered mail.

REG. 310. PURPOSE OF SUMMONS. The purpose of a summons is to insure the presence of the party; therefore, if he be present in person or by an authorized attorney, it is immaterial how he was summoned.

REG. 311. LETTER IN ANSWER TO SUMMONS. A letter is not such an answer to a summons as is contemplated by law.

SUSPEND, SUSPENDED, SUSPENSION.

(See Trial, Nonpayment of Dues.)

REG. 312. SUSPENSION A JUDICIAL ACT. Suspension of a Mason for nonpayment of dues is a judicial act, and should meet all the substantial requirements of the law; otherwise, it is unlawful.

REG. 313. SUSPENSION ON REQUEST, NULL; EXCEPTIONS. The action of a lodge in suspending a member for nonpayment of dues, upon his request, unless such request be made in person in open lodge or in writing signed by him, and noted in the minutes, is a nullity.

REG. 314. NO SUSPENSION AT CALLED MEETING. Suspension for nonpayment of dues cannot be done at a called meeting.

REG. 315. SUSPENSION WITHOUT NOTICE IS VOID. The suspension of a brother without due notice and an opportunity to be heard is void.

REG. 316. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT AND CHANCE TO OFFER EVIDENCE. A lodge should give a statement of his account when asked by a member so to do. If the lodge claim he is indebted to it, he should be given an opportunity to offer evidence, have an impartial hearing, and a correct record thereof must be kept.

REG. 317. GRANTING TIME AFTER NOTICE TO APPEAR, EFFECT. When a brother has been notified to appear and show cause why he should not be suspended for nonpayment of dues, and has appeared or answered and been granted an indefinite time in which to pay, such action is a final disposition of the case under that notice. Before the lodge can again act upon the case, it must begin proceedings by a new notice. The lodge may grant time to a fixed date, and at such date may take up and dispose of the case, but cannot act against him for nonpayment before such date.

REG. 318. SUSPENDED CANNOT ENTER LODGE; EXCEPTION. A suspended Mason under charges cannot be admitted in an open lodge, except as provided in section 178 of the Constitution.

REG. 319. BALLOT TO FORFEIT RIGHT. A ballot which may deprive a brother of his Masonic standing must be taken at a stated meeting or special meeting called for the purpose of trial.

NO AUTOMATIC PLAN PERMISSIBLE.

REG. 320. CONSTITUTIONAL SUSPENSION. A Mason can be suspended only for an offense committed and complete; therefore, a lodge cannot suspend a member conditioned upon his performing or failure to perform a certain specific duty or act. That is, a lodge cannot say in its By-laws or on motion that if a member commit an offense he shall stand suspended without further action of the lodge; but the offense must have been committed and proved, and the brother given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense before any penalty can be inflicted.

REG. 321. CHARGES AND TRIAL WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION. The suspension of a member for nonpayment of dues, while other charges are pending against him, is not to be commended under ordinary circumstances; but the lodge is not thereby precluded from proceeding with the trial of the other charges.

REG. 322. NO REINSTATEMENT AFTER DEATH. A brother suspended for nonpayment of dues cannot be reinstated after death. But when the record of the suspension shows that the proceeding was a nullity, the fact that he died in good standing may be officially declared: *Provided*, that if the suspension occurred more than one year prior to the decease of such brother and no attempt has been made by him to be restored in that length of time, he shall be deemed to have had full knowledge thereof and to have concurred therein, and the action of the lodge shall not then be declared void. (Reg. 37, 109.)

TREASURER.

REG. 323. CUSTODIAN OF FUNDS PAYS WARRANTS, HOW. It is the duty of the Treasurer to pay all warrants made on him by the lodge in the order in which they are presented, if properly drawn and signed as provided in By-laws or resolution of the lodge. He has no authority over funds of his lodge other than as their custodian. Failure or refusal to obey the mandate of the lodge when legally expressed, renders him subject to discipline.

REG. 324. TREASURER DEMANDS LODGE MONEY OF SECRETARY. It is the duty of the Treasurer to demand that the Secretary promptly pay over lodge money, and, on his failure, to report the derelict Secretary to the lodge.

REG. 325. KEEPING OF LODGE FUNDS. Notwithstanding the Treasurer may be required to give bond, he has no authority to use or loan lodge funds, nor mingle them with his own or any other money, but must hold them separately so they will be immediately available on order of the lodge—

even in case of the Treasurer's death or insolvency. If kept in bank (the proper way), the account must be in the name of the lodge.

TRIAL.

REG. 326. ACQUITTAL. A brother tried and acquitted cannot be again tried for the same offense, although new evidence may be found after his acquittal, unless on appeal the Grand Lodge shall declare the trial irregular or the sentence illegal, and order a new trial.

REG. 327. MASTER FILLS VACANCIES IN TRIAL COMMITTEE. It is proper for the Master to appoint committeemen, to fill vacancies, and especially so in the absence of expressed objection.

REG. 328. MASONS MAY BE ARRAIGNED AND TRIED ON CHARGES. Every lodge has the power to arraign its members or any Mason within its jurisdiction on the charge of immoral or un-Masonic conduct; and after due investigation, may proceed to pass such lawful sentence as the aggravation of the case shall warrant. The grades of punishment are expulsion, indefinite suspension, definite suspension, and reprimand. A Mason under sentence of suspension may be tried and expelled for a Masonic offense committed after his suspension.

REG. 329. CONDUCT OF A TRIAL. It is the duty of those conducting a trial to make themselves familiar with the law, especially the Constitution, which gives instructions as to every step. It is likewise the duty of Secretaries to study and follow the forms for keeping the minutes of proceedings and for making the records.

REG. 330. ACTION AFTER PLEA OF GUILT. As to the action of a lodge after a plea of guilty, it is to be borne in mind that the functions of a lodge are both judicial and executive. As a court, it would be its duty to determine the degree of guilt and pronounce judgment, or dismiss the case after due notice to members.

REG. 331. CONVICTION BY COURTS DOES NOT DEPRIVE OF MASONIC RIGHTS. The fact that a Mason has been convicted by the civil courts does not affect his Masonic status nor deprive his family of any rights conferred by his lodge membership therein. A Mason can be divested of Masonic rights only by the Masonic Order.

REG. 332. ACQUITTAL OR CONVICTION BY COURTS. Trial by the courts and acquittal does not bar the lodge from trying, if charges be preferred by the lodge. Nor does conviction by the courts require trial by the lodge.

VIOLENCE.

REG. 333. RIGHT TO GUARD AGAINST VIOLENCE. The lodge or Master has the right to guard against violence even to the extent of excluding the violent or recalcitrant member from the lodge-room.

VISIT, VISITING.

REG. 334. RIGHT TO VISIT. The right to visit is inherent in every Mason, subject to objections provided for in Regulation 336; hence Entered Apprentices, Fellow Crafts, and Master Masons may be admitted to any lodge of their respective degrees, after due trial, strict examination, or lawful information.

LAWFUL INFORMATION.

REG. 335. LAWFUL INFORMATION IS:

1st. A personal knowledge obtained (after the Tyler's oath has been taken) from a strict trial and due examination conducted in the presence of a committee of three or more known Master Masons, or from sitting in a regular lodge with a brother.

2d. The declaration of a personally known Master Mason that the brother is a Master Mason.

REG. 336. OBJECTIONS TO A VISITOR. Any member of the lodge proposed to be visited may object to the presence of

the visiting brother, and upon such objection being made, he shall not be admitted. But the objection does not extend to any meeting of the lodge other than that at which it is made, and while the objector is present. (Reg. 334-337.)

REG. 337. THE UNAFFILIATED. A dimitted Mason has no right to visit a lodge. He may be permitted to do so, as a matter of courtesy, but the objection of any member may debar him from entrance to or remaining in the lodge. (Reg. 334-336.)

VOTE.

REG. 338. WHO VOTES. Every member of the Grand or a Subordinate Lodge must vote, if present, unless excused.

REG. 339. HOW EXCUSED. The power to excuse a brother from voting is not in the Master or Grand Master, but in the lodge or Grand Lodge, and rests with the majority.

VOUCHING.

REG. 340. ONLY WHEN KNOWN AS A MASON. A brother can vouch for a visitor only when he knows that visitor to be a Mason; or on lawful information, or after strict examination: *Provided*, that in the judgment of the lodge the brother vouching for the visitor is competent to make such examination.

REG. 341. LAWFUL INFORMATION THE VOUCHER'S EVIDENCE. By "lawful Masonic information" is meant information that can only be received from one whom we know to be competent to impart it. It must be positive and beyond question, and imparted for Masonic purposes, not casually. Vouching is bearing witness, and in witness-bearing we should tell that only which we personally know to be true.

WARDENS.

REG. 342. ABILITY OF WARDENS TO FILL THE CHAIR. The Wardens should be able to fill the Master's place in his absence.

REG. 343. POWER OF PRESIDING WARDEN. The Senior or Junior Warden, while presiding, is clothed in every particular with the full power of a Master.

REG. 344. WARDEN MAY CALL OTHERS TO CHAIR. A presiding Warden, in the absence of the Master, may call to his assistance any Master Mason to preside as Master, regardless of the presence of any Past Master.

REG. 345. CHARGES AGAINST A WARDEN. A Warden is subject to charges and trial during his term of office, notwithstanding he may be acting as Master, and any brother may make the accusation, upon which the lodge may prefer the charges.

REG. 346. DUTY OF A WARDEN ACTING MASTER. When the lodge is in charge of a Warden, he must be present and see that the lodge is opened for business. For failure or refusal to discharge his duties, he becomes amenable to discipline by the lodge.

WIDOW.

REG. 347. AID TO WIDOW MARRYING A PROFANE. A Mason's widow having married a profane, and voluntarily abandoned the state of Masonic widowhood, cannot demand assistance from the Craft. Aid may be granted, but there is no Masonic obligation to assist her.

WORK AND LECTURES.

REG. 348. WORK AT REFRESHMENT. No part of the work can be done while at refreshment. (Reg. 290, 360.)

REG. 349. WORK TO BE IMPRESSIVELY PERFORMED. The work in the lodge-room should be performed impressively and with verbal accuracy. The welfare and future usefulness of the initiate may depend upon the manner in which our great truths are made known. The heart and mind should unite in giving them impressive utterance.

WORSHIP.

REG. 350. WORSHIP WITHOUT A DISPENSATION. If any Subordinate Lodge desires to attend religious worship in a

body, it shall not be necessary to obtain a dispensation from the Grand Master to do so. (Reg. 193.)

REG. 351. DIRECTORS OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM. The Directors of the Oxford Asylum elected by the Grand Lodge are requested to attend the Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge, and their expenses will be paid in the same manner as the expenses of the Grand Officers are paid.

REG. 352. MASONIC TEMPLE COMMITTEE. Any member of the Masonic Temple Committee may act as director or other officer of the Masonic Temple Construction Company by virtue of the ownership of the stock in said Construction Company by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

REG. 353. PROTECTION FOR MASON'S WIFE ET ALS. Whenever it shall be made to appear to a Secretary of a Subordinate Lodge that the wife, sister, daughter, or mother of a member thereof is sojourning in another jurisdiction, and the related member of said Subordinate Lodge shall so request, it shall be the duty of said Secretary to immediately certify such fact to the Secretary of the lodge having jurisdiction over said wife, sister, mother, or daughter, whose duty it shall be to acquaint the members of his lodge with such fact, to the end that they may offer to such wife, sister, daughter, or mother that degree of care and protection to which they are entitled under our Masonic laws and customs.

REG. 354. MASONIC ANTIQUITIES. A committee shall be appointed to collect and preserve Masonic antiquities and decorations that may be scattered throughout the State, said committee to be composed of the Historian of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Treasurer, the Grand Secretary, and the Grand Librarian.

REG. 355. CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES. Every Representative to the Grand Lodge (whether elected by the lodge or appointed the proxy of any officer) must be furnished with a certificate of election or appointment, under the seal of the lodge, attested by the Secretary, the form to be furnished by the Grand Secretary, which shall state

that he is a Master Mason; and all credentials must be handed to the Committee on Credentials. No person shall represent any Subordinate Lodge other than its constitutional officers, either as a delegate or proxy, unless he produces proper and written authority therefor.

REG. 356. GRAND ORATOR. The Grand Master shall appoint at each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge a Grand Orator, who shall pronounce an oration on some Masonic subject at the next ensuing Annual Communication.

REG. 357. GRAND LODGE, WHEN AND HOW CLOSED. The Grand Lodge shall continue in session until all legitimate business coming before it shall have been disposed of, or until closed by the Grand Master, and all members of the Grand Lodge must remain until the close unless otherwise excused.

REG. 358. LEAVE OF ABSENCE, HOW OBTAINED. No member shall leave the hall, or absent himself from the city, during the session of the Grand Lodge, without the permission of the Grand Master.

REG. 359. VISITORS, HOW ADMITTED. No visitors shall be admitted into the Grand Lodge except petitioners and witnesses: *Provided*, that brethren properly entitled by their grade in Masonry may, by permission from the chair, be admitted; in neither of which cases shall they be permitted to vote.

REG. 360. REFRESHMENTS FORBIDDEN. The Grand Lodge discountenances refreshments and forbids their use, and advises Subordinate Lodges to do the same. (Reg. 104-243, 293-348.)

REG. 361. RECONSIDERATION OF VOTES. No vote of the Grand Lodge shall be reconsidered by a less number of members than were present at the passing of the same.

REG. 362. NAMING LODGES. Masons who apply for a dispensation to form a lodge, or for a charter after having worked under dispensation, shall not name their lodge after any living man, profane or Mason, to the end that Masonry may not be brought into reproach by perpetuating the name of an unworthy man.

REG. 363. CHARTERED LODGES, HOW NUMBERED. When lodges are chartered, they shall be numbered according to the dates of their charters, and numbers rendered blank by the demise of lodges shall not be filled.

REG. 364. LECTURES APPERTAINING TO DEGREES, ETC. In conferring the several degrees, the lectures appertaining thereto shall indispensably be delivered; and it shall be considered irregular, in the opening or closing of a lodge, to waive any portion of the ceremonies.

REG. 365. MAKING MASONS AT SIGHT:

(1) This Grand Lodge does not recognize any other mode of making Masons than the one sanctioned by the immemorial usage of the Craft, namely, "in a regular lodge," after "previous notice and due inquiry into character."

(2) This Grand Lodge does not recognize any inherent right or power, or prerogative, in Grand Masters to make Masons at sight or will, out of a regular lodge; and regards the exercise of such power not only as arbitrary, but in violation of the plain and unmistakable provisions of the ancient charges and constitutions of Masonry.

REG. 366. NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OR EXPULSION; FEE TO BE PAID GRAND SECRETARY TO ISSUE CIRCULAR.

(1) It shall be the duty of the Secretary of every Subordinate Lodge upon the rendition of a sentence of suspension or expulsion by the lodge (except in case of appeal in one month) to transmit to the Grand Secretary, under the seal of the lodge, a notice of the same on a form to be provided by him. In such notice the cause of suspension or expulsion shall be stated.

(2) A fee of one dollar shall accompany said notice to defray the expenses of its registration and publication.

(3) The Grand Secretary shall keep an accurate list of all suspended or expelled Masons in a book to be kept for that purpose.

(4) The Grand Secretary shall issue semiannually a circular containing notices of suspensions and expulsions, and such other matters as the Grand Master may direct, in such form as may be conveniently bound or filed, two copies of

which shall be sent to the Secretary of each Subordinate Lodge, which that officer shall carefully preserve for the inspection of the members.

REG. 367. DRESS AT FUNERALS. On funeral or burial occasions, Masons shall, when practicable, appear clothed in black, with white aprons and gloves, officers with their jewels, and all with black crape upon their left arm above the elbow, or with black rosettes upon the lapels of their coats. (Reg. 33.)

REG. 368. BURIALS. It is the duty of the Master of every lodge, on the decease of a member, or sojourning brother (who may not be under Masonic censure), to ascertain if Masonic honors would be agreeable, and take measures accordingly. (See Reg. 31.)

REG. 369. REPRESENTATION IN GRAND BODIES. The Grand Master is authorized to appoint a representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of any other jurisdiction which may indicate a willingness to reciprocate the courtesy, such an interchange of fraternal courtesies being considered by this Grand Lodge as eminently calculated to maintain and promote reciprocal regard and harmonious feeling, prominent characteristics which should ever exist between sister Grand bodies.

REG. 370. THESE REGULATIONS SHALL NOT BE ALTERED, AMENDED, OR REPEALED, until the proposed alteration, amendment, or repeal shall have been offered in writing, read to the Grand Lodge, seconded, referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and remain one day for consideration in the hands of said committee, and then be adopted by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Grand Lodge present.

REPEALING FORMER REGULATIONS.

REG. 371. ALL REGULATIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA heretofore adopted and inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

INDEX TO REGULATIONS.

A

PAGE

Accused 83
Advancement 83
Affiliate, Affiliation 83
Aid, Assist 83-84
American Doctrine 84
Appeal 85
Apron 85

B

Ballot 86-87
Bonds, Official 87
Books. See Library, Lodge Books 87
Burial 88-89
By-Laws 89

C

Called Off 90
Candidate 90-91
Charter 91-93
Committees 93-94
Committees of Grand Lodge 94
Constitution 94
Corner-stone. See Dedicate 95
Correspondence 95
Counsel 96

D

Debts 96
Decisions 96
Degrees 96-97
Dimit, Dimitted 97-98
Dimit from Defunct Lodges. See Lodges, Defunct 98-99
Diploma Defined 99
Distinctions 99

PAGE

Drunkenness 100
Dues 100
Dues to the Grand Lodge..... 101

E

Edict 101
Electioneering 101
Elections 101-102
Entered Apprentice; Fellow Craft..... 102
Expel; Expulsion 102

F

Fees 102
Festival 102
Finance 103
Finance Committee 103

G

Gambling 103-104
Grand Marshal 104
Grand Master 104-106
Grand Secretary 106
Grand Treasurer 106

H

Heal 107

I

Ignorance 107
Impostors 107
Installation 108
Insurance 109

J

Jurisdiction 109-111
Jurisprudence 111-112

L

Laws 112
Lecture; Lectures 112

PAGE

Library. See Lodge Books....112-113
Life Members 113
Lodge. See Charter, Meeting Place....113-114
Lodge Books. See Books, Library....114-115
Lodges Defunct. See Dimits from Defunct Lodges.... 115
Lodge Property 115
Lodge-Room. See Meeting Place; Insurance....115-116
Lodges Under Dispensation.... 116
Lawful Information 138

M

Mason 116
Masonry or Freemasonry.... 116
Master 117-119
Master Mason 119
Meeting. See Meeting Place.... 119
Meeting Place 120-121
Minutes. See Proceedings 121
Month 121

N

Negro Lodges. See France.... 121
No Automatic Plan Permissible.... 135
Nonaffiliated 122
Notice 122

O

Objection 122
Obligation 122
Offenses. See Books 123-124
Official 124
Opening 124
Order of Business.... 124

P

Past Grand Masters.... 124
Past Masters 125
Penalties 125
Petition; Petitioner 125-126

PAGE
Preside 126-127
Proceedings. See Minutes, Records 127-129
Punishment. See Penalties 129

R

Records. See Minutes, Proceedings 129-130
Refreshment 130
Regalia. See Apron 130
Representatives 130-131
Restore 131
Returns 132
Repealing Former Regulations 144

S

Seal 132
Secrecy. See Ballot 132
Secretary 133
Summons 133
Suspend, Suspended, Suspension. See Trial, Nonpayment of Dues 134-135

T

The Orphans' Friend 116
Treasurer 136
Trial 136-137

V

Violence 137
Visit, Visiting 137
Vote 138
Vouching 138-139

W

Wardens 139
Widow 139
Work and Lectures 140
Worship 140